CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
NRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,242—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890.

66
McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	300	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4146	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4126	600	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NA, and NAPLES.

E to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 st, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive o

ngers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONRES OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in th ks.

scount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for

ing or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
	...	...	1st Oct.
E	5,000	800	20th Oct.
LE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
OMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 5th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	730	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	730	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on b by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA POR

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricide	4,00

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suak Trieste.

STEAM TO COLO SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	
MELPOMENE	H.

No cargo will day previou For fu

in view ll her cabins being Upper deck. She car- d an experienced Stew- r first class passengers, to Graham's Buildings.

GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

r. 1890.

GERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

M BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. O ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

E s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR RRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the stralian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer om Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under:—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, has arrived here, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1890.

S. S. "KILWA," Captain———, has arrived here and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on FRIDAY the 10th October, 1890.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

99, Bazar Gate Street, 27th September, 1890.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVI, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 4th October, calling at Veraval, Mungrole Cutch, Mandavi, Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 5th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 7th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Salad Bowls and Servers, in richly Cut Crystal Glass, neatly mounted in Electro Plate	55	0
Salad Bowls and Servers, in artistic "Fine Art" China, neatly mounted in Electro Plate	48	0
Salad Bowls and Servers in best Quality British Oak, neatly mounted in Electro Plate	52	0

SALAD SERVERS.

The "Chesterfield" Salad Servers, in all Electro Plate, richly chased, complete in Velvet and satin lined case ..... per pair. 20 0

WEDDING PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
SOUVENIRS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LATEST NOVELTY
IN
TOOTH BRUSHES.
THE IDEAL FELT TOOTH POLISHER.
Unsurpassable in its
EXCELLENT
QUALITIES.
A Perfect Boon for the preservation of the TEETH.

ELEGANCE and CLEANLINESS.

PRICES:

BONE Handle and Box of refill	Rs. 2
HORN ,, ,, ,,	,, 2
OXYDIZED SILVER Handle and Box of refill	,, 2
EXTRA FELTS, per box of 12	As. 12

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FRENCH COFFEE.

DELICIOUSLY Fragrant. Far surpassing the ordinary article.....Per 1lb. Tin Re. 1 0

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ACQUA DI FELSINA
(BIANCA.)

A TOILET PERFUME manufactured by Mr. C. Casamorati, of Bologna. It is superior in every respect to Eau-de-Cologne and in Italian climates is the most popular of all perfumes.

ACQUA DI FELSINA
(ROSSA.)

A TOILET EXTRACT of the softest fragrance imparts to water refreshing and medicinal properties of the most valuable kind. Forms a milk which is the best of all applications for the complexion, removing freckles and preserving the skin pure, soft, and elastic.

Per bottle, Bianca or Rossa, Re. 1-4.
Per packet containing 3 bottles of each, Rs. 7.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GORGINA,
A SPECIFIC FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHOBIES' ITCH.

THIS entirely new preparation, based upon the results of many trials with drugs and chemicals reputed to be of use in skin diseases, is a most efficient application for cutaneous affections of the kind but especially for those known as INDIAN RINGWORM, DHOBIES' ITCH and such Hot Climate complaints. It is superior to any other known remedy Per jar As. 8,

Manufacturing Chemists. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 242 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.

The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.

Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yielding a yearly income.

Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure. Crop estimated at 8 to 10 tons.

The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 91 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.

From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.

Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumper next year.

For further particulars apply to

T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of Gold Jewellery, which being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ..... from	30	0	to 200
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c. ..... ,,	15	0	to 150
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled ..... ,,	10	8	to 250
LOCKETS—Plain, Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ..... ,,	50	0	to 225
GENTS Do. ..... ,,	54	0	to 65
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns ..... ,,	100	0	to 400
COLLARETTES ..... ,,	250	0	to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings .. ,,	40	0	to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS ..... ,,	135	0	to 200
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS ..... ,,	126	0	to 200
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper ..... ,,	20	0	to 40
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs ..... ,,	30	0	to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond Rings ..... ,,	40	0	to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c. ..... ,,	50	0	to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled ,,	7	0	to 135

	Rs.	a.	Rs.
SCARF PINS, Rings ..... from	27	0	to 60
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert ..... ,,	75	0	to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan ,,	15.	0	to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan ..... ,,	55	0	to 100
TOOTH PICKS ..... ,,	11	0	to 35
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links ..... ,,	55	0	to 80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case ,,	13	8	to 20
GOLD COLLAR STUDS ..... each ,,	10	8	to 12-8
GOLD SOLITAIRES ..... ,,	38	0	to 40
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case .... ,,	36	0	to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS ..... ,,	25	0	to 30
PEARL NECKLETS ..... ,,	225	0	to 360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES ..... ,,	15	0	to 17
COMBINED PINS and STUDS ..... ,,	19	0	to 130
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS ,,	18	0	to 27
GOLD WHISTLES ..... ,,	27	0	to 35
GOLD COMPASSES ..... ,,	40	0	to 75
WEALEMEFNAS, for Measuring Maps, &c., as Charms ..... ,,	28	0	to 35
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR-TOPS ..... ,,	150	0	to 300
THE NEW GOLD SHEATH PENCIL for Pocket or Chain ..... ,,	45	0	to 55
GOLD MOUNTED RIDING WHIP for Ladies ..... ,,	36 each.		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased ..... from	5	0	to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased ..... ,,	7	0	to 33
NECKLETS ..... ,,	15	0	to 60
COLLARETTES ..... ,,	40	0	to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings ..... ,,	12	0	to 26
EARRINGS ..... ,,	2	0	to 6
BROOCHES ..... ,,	4	8	to 16
SCARF PINS ..... ,,	1	0	to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert ..... ,,	10	8	to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert ..... ,,	9	0	to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan ..... ,,	10	0	to 18
BROOCHES ..... ,,	2	4	to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS ..... ,,	10	0	to 16

SMELLING BOTTLES ..... from	5	0	to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES ..... ,,	12	0	to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES ..... ,,	16	0	to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS ..... ,,	18	0	to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS ..... ,,	3	0	to 10
SILVER WHISTLES ..... ,,	6	0	to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c. ..... ,,	9	0	to 10-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS ..... ,,	1	8	to 5-0
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS ..... ,,	27	0	each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES ..... ,,	27	0	to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES ,,	40	0	to 75
SILVER PURSES ..... ,,	4	0	each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS. LADIES'
"HEM-STITCH." "SPECIAL VALUE."

Rs. 8-8 to 18 PER DOZEN—ready for use.

12½ PER CENT. CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT = 2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

CHARLES & CO.,
TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA.
BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.
CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.
In prices we defy competition.
A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW

in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND

HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

SATURDAY, the 4th OCTOBER, at 9 P. M.

IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION

ON THE ESPLANADE OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Greatest Attraction of the Season. Talented Gymnasts, Acrobats, Jugglers, Equestrians, Conical Manœuvres of Trained Horses, Dogs and Monkeys also immitable Clown Pony.

FUN! FUN BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold four) Rs. 16, First Class Rs. 3, Second Class Rs. 2, Third Class Rs. 1, Gallery Annas 8.

Children under 12 years half price, except Gallery.

Tram Cars will run after the Performance.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m., and AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2-30 p.m.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

DAILY, ALL THIS WEEK.

Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

THIS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

LADIES' INVITATION PARTY, ADMISSION Re. 1

EUROPEAN STRING BAND.

THE RINK WILL ALSO BE OPEN ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.

N. B.—Positively the last nights of opening.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

BY the Organization of the Bombay Circulating Library every Educated Native in Bombay and its suburbs can be SUPPLIED with a COPY of the DAILY ISSUE of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, which will be DELIVERED at his RESIDENCE at 6 a.m. and TAKEN BACK as 10 a.m. through the Library messengers.

Monthly Subscription, Rs. 2.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Captain A. C. CLARK, LLOYDS SURVEYOR has been REMOVED THIS DAY, from No. 10, Meadow Street to No. 75, APOLLO STREET, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings.

Bombay, 30th September, 1890.

THE MOFUSSIL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share will be PAID, on and after MONDAY, the 6th October, 1890, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 27th day of September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 18, Rampart, Row, 30th September, 1890.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1890, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (80) EIGHTY per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after the 1st October, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1890

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public, that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Belassis Junction Road to KIPON ROAD, BYCULLA, Gentlemen and officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there is many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth Inspection.

Also some 1st class fresh shipment of real Buduin Horses are expected here weekly by every Mail Steamer arriving from Busreh.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO NERAL AND KHANDALLA AND LONAULI ON SATURDAYS AND FROM LONAULI AND KHANDALLA AND NERAL TO BOMBAY ON MONDAYS, DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1890.

THE Public are hereby informed that on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next the fourth of October and on every succeeding SATURDAY AFTERNOON until the twenty-ninth of November next inclusive a Train will LEAVE BOMBAY for NERAL and KHANDALLA and LONAULI at the following times, namely:—

Bombay	Dep. 15-0.
Neral	Arr. 17-18.
Khandalla	Arr. 19-13.
Lonauli	Arr. 19-30.

And that on MONDAY MORNING next the sixth of October and on each succeeding MONDAY MORNING until the first of December next inclusive a Train will LEAVE LONAULI and KHANDALLA and NERAL for BOMBAY at the following times, namely:—

Lonauli	Dep. 6-50.
Khandalla	Dep. 7-7.
Neral	Dep. 9-4.
Bombay	Arr. 11-0.

These Trains will stop at some other of the principal stations for which see the Special Time Table exhibited a stations.

First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 30th of September, 1890.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.

REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijou Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

EDUCATED NATIVES will please SEE in another column the ADVERTISEMENT of the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

JUST TO HAND.—A large stock of Cloth and Leather bound Scrap Albums, from annas 15, Postage Stamp Albums, from Annas 15, Leather Writing Desks, &c, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW with one storey at Vesawa Sea-shore, Station Andheri. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to PESTONJEE DOSABHOY KARANI, Fort, Frere Road.

FOR SALE, a Rudge's Rotary TRICYCLE, with Ball bearing, very little used, in excellent condition. Rs. 200. Apply, GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED—An Experienced SHAMPOOER for Turkish Baths in Colombo, DAWSON, 1, Baillie St., Colombo, Ceylon.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters, For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade, Bombay. Their ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 7; Postage, 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, stylish TURN OUT, a pair of Young bay ARABS, Landau, and English HARNESS in good order. APPLY to, J. M. S. Middle Colaba, behind the Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, GUYOT'S FRENCH BRACES, excellent Web, neat self colors, White, Grey, Drab, Brown. Re. 1 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goffkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's Guarantee, Charges moderate. Note.—An advantage which no other Firm allows. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the undermentioned address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1890. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 earnest money, in currency notes must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 28th day of February, 1890, and the probate of his Will was on the 20th day of August, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE WADIA and PESTANJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, two of the Executors in the said Will named) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing on or before the 31st day of October, 1890, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of which time the Executors will distribute the assets amongst the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All person indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Executor.—Dated this tenth day of September, 1890.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Executor's Solicitors.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

THE TRAIN SERVICE on the Southern Mahratta Railway will be ALTERED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1890, and TRAINS will ARRIVE at and LEAVE HOTGI and GUNTAKAL JUNCTIONS as under:—

Stations.		Time.		
Hotgi	Dep.	10-25		
Bijapur	Arr.	15-40		
	Dep.		7-30	
Gadag	Arr.		18-15	
	Dep.		21-54	8-0
Bellary	Dep.		5-30	16-15
Guntakal	Arr.		7-15	19-25

Stations.		Time.		
Guntakal	Dep.	8-30	20-15	
Bellary	Dep.	11-5	22-55	
	Arr.	18-22	6-6	
Gadag	Dep.		7-50	
	Arr.		18-35	
Bijapur	Dep.			9-0
Hotgi	Arr.			13-18

On and after the same date the Through Train Service between Gadag and Hotgi will be abolished and Trains will run between Hotgi and Bijapur and Bijapur and Gadag as shewn above.

Trains on the Poona Branch will be slightly altered. The Mixed Trains which arrives at Poona at present at 3-55 will arrive at 0-51 and connect with the G. I. P. Mail from Madras to Bombay. The Mixed Train from Miraj to Belgaum will leave at 12-10 instead of at 10-0 as at present.

The Through Trains between Poona and Mysore remain unaltered.

For Fares and other particulars, see Time Bills.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th Sept. 1890.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company 93, Bazar Gate Street in Mr. Edjee Sevjee's house, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Audited Account and Directors' Report up to 30th June, 1890.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Othawjee Korjee as to Director in place of Mr. Dhanji Mawjee, deceased.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may being before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th September to the 2nd October, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,

ખતાણી ઇબ્રાહમજી કુંપની.
i.e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo, and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2730 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on or towards the south by the said Goa Street, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassam Meya Ahmed, and partly said premises to be formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that my servant named KURSANDASS POONJA has DISAPPEARED with SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each of the Bombay Circle Nos. s-88 99628 to 99633 which were entrusted to his care yesterday for payment and are therefore warned against receiving or exchanging any of them. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the notes or the whereabouts of my said servant will be well rewarded.

OOKERDA KHETSEY.
Holi Chuckla, Fort.

Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY-FIVE (35) per Share, for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1890, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i. e, LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1890.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1890, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (1) fourteen per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 1st proximo on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

PECTORAL BALSAM.

KHANPUR, 6th September, 1890.

To MESSRS. BALL, HOBSON & Co., UMBALLA.

DEAR SIRS,—THE PECTORAL BALSAM sent by you has COMPLETELY CURED MY COUGH and COLD. I was very bad before I received the above, and only half a bottle did the work; the other half I gave a friend, which has cured him of his cough and cold also. It is A 1, and I can recommend it to anybody to give it a trial. You can make use of this if you like.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. SMITHE,
Station Master.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

BALL, HOBSON & CO.,
UMBALLA AND KASAULI.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-91:—

Cloth Dark Green White list	Yds.	7,300
„ Blue	„	4,500
„ Cavalry Grey Coarse	„	200
„ Grey Mixture Coarse (for great Coats)	„	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide	„	5,600
Serge, blue, ordinary	„	32,200
Serge Dark Green	„	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 16th August 1890.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON. FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
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C. MAREY & LIGER BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS		
PREMIERS		
LONDRES	22	
FAVORITAS	22	6
CONCHAS	18	0
PRINCIPES	18	0

NEW STOCKS OF CONJEEVERAMS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable. Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£30 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Indian Temperance Association, 5-30 p.m.
People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Kilwa (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Mobile (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Sirdhana (s), Rangoon, &c.; City of Dundee (s), Bassein; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; and Windsor (s), Bussorah.

MUD SPORTS.—There will be no Mud Sports this week.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow.

FAIR.—The annual fair will be held at Parsee Bazaar Street, Upper Colaba, to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th September, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by schedule 23, *viz.*, 1*s.* 6½*d.* per rupee.

THE GOA MAILS.—From this date the mails between Bombay and Goa and the intermediate ports will be conveyed by sea by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, and they will be closed at 11 a.m. each day.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Narayendass Jetha, residing at Mandvie, reports that he dropped a packet, containing currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 115, somewhere about that locality, on Monday last.

BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Fabian Society was held on Saturday evening last, at Mr. Gostling's bungalow, when Mr. W. A. Chambert read a paper on "Socialism." A discussion followeds in which Mrs. Gostling and Mr. Balfour took part.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Muncherjee Ruttonjee, a liquor shop-keeper at Chundunwady, reports that his shop was broken into on Monday night, the thief effecting an entrance by removing some bricks from the west wall of the premises. Rs. 10, in cash, were stolen from a cash-box.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, when Dr. J. K. Daji will deliver an address on "The Objects and Scope of Temperance and Suggestions for Promoting Temperance Work in India."

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—We understand that the new church of the Holy Trinity, in connection with the Indo-British Institution, Esplanade, will be formally opened by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, October 23. The present Minister of Trinity Church, the Rev. C. Gilder, has held the post since May, 1867.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A girl, named Rukmee, aged 6 years, was flying a paper kite from a window on the third storey of a house, in Arab Gully, on Monday, when she overbalanced, and fell on to the street. Fortunately as her injuries were not very severe, and after being attended to at the J. J. Hospital, she was taken home by her parents.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN LIMBDI.—A correspondent writes:—The leading members of the Jain community of this city have lately established two assemblies, named "Jain Jyot Prasarak and Jain Tatva Shodhak Sabhas" for the diffusion of religious knowledge among their brethren. At their meetings essays on various subjects of religion are read and discussed. They have also established a "Jain Shala," wherein an experienced master teaches such subjects to schoolboys of the Jain community as are necessary for them to know.

THE "GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS."—A circus troupe which is stated to have had a successful tour through Burma and India, will, as will be noticed from an advertisement in another column, open in Bombay on Saturday. The tent will be erected on the Esplanade, opposite the Crawford Market. The entertainment is announced to consist of feats of horsemanship, juggling, gymnastic, and acrobatic performances, exhibition of trained dogs and monkeys, and the usual comical interludes by clowns. Performances are announced to take place every afternoon and evening at 3-30 and 9 o'clock.

A BOY DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Moogbhat, respecting the death of Mookundrao Mahadavarao, aged 18 years. Deceased was a student in the School of Arts. On Monday he went to bathe in the sea, at the Kennedy Sea Face. Some time after the father of the boy was informed that an accident had occurred to him. On going to the seashore, where he was informed that some boy's clothes, which had been found lying at the Kennedy Sea Face, had been taken to the Dhobi Talao Police Station. The father went there, and identified the clothes as having belonged to his son. The body of the deceased, about three hours after, was recovered by the police. The verdict was "that the death of Mookundrao Mahadavarao was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea, at the Kennedy Sea Face."

THE LATE MR. R. D. ADENWALLA.—The news of the untimely death at Zanzibar, on Monday evening last, of Mr. Ratanjee Dorabjee Adenwalla has caused intense grief, not only in his large family, but also to a circle of numerous friends and acquaintances in Bombay, Aden, and Zanzibar. He was only thirty-four years of age at the time of his death, which was quite unexpected, as only a few days previously he had written to his firm in Bombay. He had an attack of gout and fever, which terminated fatally after a brief illness. He was the manager of the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers at Zanzibar, where he was sent about six months ago, having previously served in Bombay, Aden, and the Arabian Coast. His funeral ceremonies will be performed this afternoon at the bungalow, at Tardeo, of his father-in-law, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw. Yesterday morning and evening a numerous body of Mr. Adenwalla's friends met at his house to offer their condolence for the unhappy event.

A BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Muncherjee Cursetjee Bhatgara, the manager of the Hongkong Spinning and Weaving Mills at Chinchpoogly, appeared before Mr. Richardson, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Inspector of Factories, with committing a breach of section 15 of the Factory Act 15, of 1881, by employing five children under 12 years of age, also with failing to set up the notice required by section 7 of the said Act, and likewise to furnish the Inspector with a copy thereof for confirmation by Government, as required by rule 12 of the rules framed under the Act; further with failing to give the aforesaid children four holidays in the month, and to give the Inspector due notice of the same as required by section 8 of the said Act. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and pleaded in extenuation that the offence committed by him was unintentional owing to his ignorance of the law, and added that the provisions of the law would be strictly carried out in future. Mr. Muncherjee Cursetjee Bhatgara was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

THE Rangoon correspondent of a contemporary states that not only has the expense of living in Rangoon enormously increased, but "it seems our prospect of living to pay our taxes has diminished in ten years by nearly 3 to 1. If the statistics are correct, the deaths recently were at the astonishing proportion of 75 in the thousand. They were under 30 in the thousand, before the introduction of a municipal drainage scheme. Doubtless much of this increased rate is due to the greater ease with which sick people can now be brought in from the districts to die or recover here. But there is no doubt the smells and annoyances experienced in most of the Rangoon narrow streets, are very much worse than they were before the Municipality was formed, whilst taxation has trebled."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS FORGERY.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the trial of Shreedhur *alias* Kondajee Suckaram Bhapat, aged 45 years, Moroo Govind Kelkar, aged 48 years, and Ramdass Lukmidass Ladwam, a stamp vendor and broker, at Kalbadevi Road, was proceeded with, the case having been transferred for hearing from the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Girgaum. Kondajee Suckaram, who manufactured stamps for Re. 1, similar to the current postage stamps of that value, and carried on the trade for a considerable time before being detected, was charged with counterfeiting postage stamps issued by Government of the value of Re. 1, and having in his possession a large number of such postal stamps and instruments and materials used in counterfeiting Government stamps at Bombay, on the 8th of September. Moroo Govind, the second accused, was charged with selling counterfeit stamps and abetment in the commission of the offence, and Ramdass with selling and being in possession of counterfeit stamps, contrary to sections, 255, 256, 258, 259, and 109 of the I. P. C.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, instructed by Khan Saheb Mir Abdool Ali, of the detective police, prosecuted for the Crown. The prisoners were unrepresented.

Mr. Little, in addressing the Magistrate, said: The cases are all session cases. I have considered the matter jointly with the Khan Saheb and the Advocate-General, who have all come to the conclusion to ask your Worship to tender a free pardon to Ramdass Lukmidass, the third accused, under section 337, of the Indian Penal Code. We have considered the case against No. 1, and I think we are in possession of sufficient evidence to convict him without the evidence of No. 3.

His Worship then tendered a free pardon to Ramdass Lakhmidass, who promised to make a full and true disclosure of the circumstances, in connection with the forged stamps. Ramdass Lakhmidass, the first witness called, said: I live on the Kalbadevi Road, and sell postal stamps. I have done that business for the last 15 or 17 years. During the last four years, I have been acting as an estate broker. My principal customers of postal stamps are Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and Co. I have other small customers. Sometimes I sell stamps to the P. and O. Company and other merchants. I used to take the stamps to these three firms on the day previous to the departure of the mail.

Mr. Little: Have you any licence to sell stamps?—I had formerly a licence for the sale of all kinds of stamps. That licence was taken away from me by about eight years ago. There is no licence required for the sale of postage stamps. I bought most of my postal stamps from Bomonjee Ruttonjee, and got a commission of Rs. 1-5 per cent.

Mr. Little: Did you give any commission to any of these offices?—Yes, I gave a commission of 12 as. per cent. at the office of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Mr. Little: Do you know any of the accused?—I know the accused Moroo Govind. I have known him for about 15 years. His business was to sell postage stamps. I have done business with him since the beginning of May this year. In that month I met Moroo Govind, who told me he had Re. 1 postal stamps for sale, and asked me to buy them from him. I told him if he had stamps he should bring them to my house. On the third or fourth day after this Moroo Govind came to my house with 10 one-rupee postal stamps. I looked at the stamps, and they appeared to me to be false stamps. I told Moroo Govind that the stamps were bad. He then told me that a friend of his prepared stamps similar to those, and if I sold them he would pay me a four annas in every rupee and keep twelve annas himself. Moroo Govind left the ten stamps with me.

Mr. Little: Did you agree to sell those stamps for him?—Yes. I sold those stamps at different offices.

Mr. Little: Did you sell them for their full value as genuine stamps?—Yes. I kept the money. Ten or twelve days after those stamps had been left with me Moroo Govind came to me and asked me to pay him his money if the stamps had been sold. I paid him Rs. 7-8. He went away with the money and returned after four or five days. On his return he brought with him twenty one-rupee postage stamps. These, though they appeared false, looked somewhat better, than the first lot. I also sold these to different offices.

Mr. Little: What did you do with the money?—I paid Rs. 15 to Moroo Govind, who came to me three or four days after. I had several transactions with him.

Mr. Little: How often did he come to you?—Moroo Govind visited me two or three days regularly after that, before the departure of the English Mail.

Mr. Little: Can you give us an idea of how many forged tickets you received from the accused?—I have no positive recollection. But I believe I received about 450 forged postal stamps from Moroo Govind. I did not receive false stamps from any other person. I know one Balkissondass Kassidass.

Mr. Little: Did any of the stamps go to him?—Yes, I gave him 200 false postal stamps.

Mr. Little: Why did you give them to him?—I gave them to him as further security for debt I owed him. (Facsimiles of 175 stamps given to Balkissondass were produced, and identified.

Mr. Little: Can you tell us the last date on which you sold one-rupee stamps?—On the 4th of September. On that day I sold five false stamps to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., ten to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and six to Ebrahim, Noordin and Co. I may have sold other stamps on that day. On the 5th of September I gave my brother Jamnadas five of these tickets with certain instructions. I also sold genuine stamps with the false ones, of other denominations.

Mr. Little: What happened after that?—The police came to my house on the 7th September. When I came to know that the police were coming I escaped through the back-door of my house. I left my *puggree* and my coat at a friend's house. I then went to the Chinchpoogly Station and proceeded to Thana, where I concealed myself in my brother-in-law's house. On the 8th of September I sent my brother-in-law to Bombay. My brother-in-law returned in the evening with the police, and I was arrested. I was taken to the Khan Saheb's bungalow, where I was shown some stamps. After that I took the Khan Saheb, Morar Rao, Subedar. Roshun Ally, and others to Moroo Govind's house at Mugbhat. The detective police and I then proceeded to Moroo Govind's house, where I called him out, and told him that I had a customer, who wanted some stamps. Moroo Govind said he had none on hand, but would let me have some on the following day. Whilst this conversation was going on, Moroo Govind was arrested by Thatia Jemadar. We were then taken to the Girgaum Police Station, whence we proceeded to the Byculla Police Office.

Witness next described the circumstances which led to the arrest of Kondajee Suckaram, in a house at Golpeeta, and the seizure of all his implements, materials, &c., by the detective police. He further added that the false stamps brought to him by Moroo Govind were always an improvement on his last number, with which he was supplied.

Cross-examination declined by the first prisoner.

Cross-examined by Moroo Govind, the second accused.—It is not true that you were introduced to me by one Narayen. It is not a fact that Narayen brought you to me. It was not I who induced you to bring me more of such false stamps. It is also not true that I did not pay you for all the stamps you brought to me.

Mr. John Owens, Officiating Presidency Post Master of Bombay, was the next witness, who said: On the 5th of September I first received information that letters had been posted to the United Kingdom with forged one-rupee stamps on them. In consequence of that information I gave certain instructions to the Assistant Post Master, to watch the letters posted that day for Europe. Afterwards the Assistant Post Master made a report to me, and showed me certain letters which I allowed to proceed to England. I then prepared two heavy packets on the morning of the 6th, (parcels produced and identified), which were given with certain instructions to Mr. Gardener. I saw the parcels after they were posted. On one of the parcels were two one-rupee stamps and some others.

Mr. Little: Can you say whether those two one-rupee stamps are genuine?—No, they are not. Neither is the other one-rupee stamp on the second parcel genuine. I afterward communicated with the police, and handed them over to Khan Sahib Mir Abdool Alli, on Sept. 6.

Cross-examination declined by the prisoners.

Mr. John Gardener, Assistant Post Master, next examined, said: On Friday, the 5th of September, I received certain instructions from Mr. Owen, in consequence of which I watched all letters going out by the Overland Mail. I noticed that two letters had two one-rupee stamps on them, which looked suspicious. I took them up to Mr. Owen. Those letters were allowed to go on. Next morning Mr. Owen made up two packets, one of which I took to Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Co. and the other to Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and Co., and asked them to post them. At that time neither of the parcels had any stamps on them. About an hour afterwards the parcels were brought to me to be registered with the stamps on them, which they now bear.

His Worship here informed Mr. Little that he did not see how this evidence could effect the accused in any way since the offence had been committed before the posting of these letters.

Mr. Little: I am only going to trace these stamps back to the accused.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine.

Moreshwar Sittaram, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Moore and Company, gave evidence as to his purchasing eleven one-rupee postage stamps from Ramdas and Jamnadas on the 28th of August and the 5th of September, and making over two of these forged stamps to the police on the 8th of September.

Similar evidence as to the purchasing of forged stamps of the same value from Ramdas Lukmidas and the two accused was given by Maneckji Jijibhoy Shroff who was employed in the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.

Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, was the next witness called and said: I called on Mr. Owens and received the two packets of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and Messrs Thomas H. Moore and Co., which I made over to Mr. Framjee with certain instructions. I received eight unused false stamps from the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. Ramdass was arrested, and we proceeded with him to Moogbhat Lane, and we secured Moroo Govind. On going into a house in 2nd Camatee-poora Lane all the materials used in the forgery of the stamps were seized. On the 9th of September the prisoner Shreedhur made a false stamp with the aid of the implements at the Byculla Police Office in my presence and that of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. On the 11th of September Kalidas Balkissondass Kassidas came to me, and handed over 200 one-rupee such stamps.

Balkiasondas Kassidas, a ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality, another witness said: I advanced some money to Ramdass on certain jewellery. Ramdass gave me 200 stamps as a further security. When I heard that Ramdass was arrested I made over the stamps to Mr. Maidment, the Superintendant of Stamps, when I ascertained that the stamps were forgeries.

Cross-examination declined.

Wasaunjee Soonderdass, next examined, said: I am the proprietor of a lithographic press. Accused No. 1 was in my employ for a year and a half, as a lithographic artist.

Morar Apajee Vaidya, another witness and the manager of a press, deposed that he had employed the accused No. 1 as a lithographic artist.

Jamnadass Lakmidass gave evidence of selling stamps for his brother Ramdass,

The case was adjourned till the 9th instant.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PETROLEUM ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor presented an information on behalf of Mr. Bomanji Framji, described as the Head Gauger in her Majesty's Custom House, Bombay, charging Arthur Robert Sharp with infringing section 4 of the Petroleum Act, under the following circumstances:—I am informed and believe that the steamer Shanghai from London arrived in the Bombay Harbour on or about the 31st of May, 1890. On the 4th June, 1890, Arthur Robert Sharp presented a bill of entry at the Prince's Dock Custom House, showing that he was the importer of 10 drums, containing 80 gallons of Economic Protective Composition and 10 drums containing 80 gallons of Economic Antifouling Composition per the said steamer Shanghai, of the collective value of Rs. 1,200 or there abouts. On the 5th June, in the course of my duty, I examined two samples, one of each of the above-mentioned items of consignment, and having suspected that the compositions contained petroleum I requested the Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge of the Prince's Dock, to forward a sample of each of the said items, to the Chemical Analyser to Government, for examinations and report, as to whether the said compositions contained petroleum, and if so whether it was dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum. The said Assistant Collector forwarded the sample bottles to him on the 7th June and two of the said drums on the 19th June. The said Chemical Analyser to Government has reported to the said Assistant Collector of Customs that he examined samples and found that the compositions were highly inflammable liquids coming under the description of dangerous petroleum as given by the Petroleum Act of 1881.

The Magistrate granted a summons, making the case returnable on October 14, at 12-30 a.m.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the members of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 5, Marine Street; Mr. E Muller, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June last. The result on the whole has been a good one, India having seen this season one of the largest cotton crops on record. Unfortunately prices of hoops rose considerably towards the beginning of the season under report; our returns would have shown much better otherwise. The company's press-house at Jalgaon was destroyed by fire on the 14th May last, and the full loss sustained by the company has been recovered from the underwriters. Your directors, under the powers granted to them, have resolved upon rebuilding the factory. Contracts to this effect have been entered into at favourable rates, and this press is expected to be in working order in time for the next crop. New boilers have been ordered out for Tuticorin and Jalgaon. The company's presses have turned out 60,128 bales against 62,807 bales in 1889. The net profits derived amount to Rs. 59,539-7-2, which the directors propose to divide as follows:—Dividend of Rs. 80 per share free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 36,000, to place to credit of Depreciation Account Rs. 16,000; to place to credit of reserve fund Rs. 6,000; to carry forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 1,539-7-2; total Rs. 59,539-7-2. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts are approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable from and after to-day. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. M. R. De Quadros was re-elected auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 150.

At an extraordinary general meeting held under the presidency of the same chairman, it was resolved that para. 35 of the articles of association be altered as follows:—"The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ten shareholders holding not less than one-fourth of the shares, convene an extraordinary general meeting." It was further resolved that para 17 of the articles of association be altered as under:—"To reduce the transfer fee from rupees two to rupee one per share." The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the chairman of the company, presided. A report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June 1890, from which the following are extracts, was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors regret to state that the past was an unfavourable year, and resulted in a loss which appertains wholly to the first half-year, The second half-year showed better results, and, in some measure reduced the amount of loss of the first. The loss for the entire year amounts to Rs. 34,601-8-11. Deducting therefrom Rs. 425-12-2, the balance at the opening year, there remains a sum of Rs. 34,175-12-9 to the debit of profit and loss account. This loss they attribute to the extreme dull state of the markets for the manufactured goods throughout the whole year, and the stoppage of the mill for some time in consequence of the crank shaft accident in November 1889; and regret, therefore, that they cannot recommend any dividend this time, but they are hopeful to meet you with a better result next year. Your directors have added three flat carding engines two ring doubling frames, one sizing machine, and forty cop-reels to the machinery, and a willow room and dust chamber to their buildings of your mill, and have ordered out four ring doubling frames from England, which are expected to arrive in a short time. Your directors are glad to state that the opening of the hosiery department at your mill in joint account with Mr. Abdullabhai Husseinbhai, as an experimental measure, has given beneficial results, and that they, therefore, now think of making it permanent.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, confirming the appointments of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal as directors of the company; re-electing Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee and Gokaldas Dewjee as directors of the company; and re-appointing Messrs. Nowroji Cowasji Pocha and Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting was tendered to the directors and agents of the company for their good and efficient management of the company's affairs; and the usual vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE annual sports of the boarders of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, were commenced on Monday morning in the spacious compound which lies to the west of the building, and the number of entries for the many events on the card for the first day's proceedings clearly testified that the youthful competitors fully appreciated the occasion during which all studies were suspended, and they were allowed free scope for pleasure and enjoyment. The prefects Revd. F. Schaeffer and Brother Haggan, under whose charge the boys are during play-hours, have the management of the sports, and are indefatigable in all arrangements conducive to the general satisfaction of the boarders. Whilst the competitors of foot-races were coursing the distances around the compound, others were wielding the bayonet and the sword in the centre of the ring, and made a smart display at sword-exercises, single sticks, bayonet *vs.* bayonet, with a skill and dexterity rarely to be witnessed in youthful performers. The point of proficiency attained by many of the cadets is mainly due to the unflagging coaching of Mr. Fern, whose interest for the boys in the exercise of such arms deserves the highest credit. The Hon'ble Justice Bayley, Bishop Linden of Poona, Revd. Father Dalhoff, Administrator General, and various other ecclesiastics were present during the evening, and were entertained by the College Band. The "University Stake" was a source of much amusement amongst a field of some twenty youngsters. Each little boy was provided with a piece of card, and unpointed lead pencil, and the blades of blunt penknives. The competitors started in a batch towards a black-board, where they had to point their pencils with the blunt blades and take down a sum in additions, and after totalling the figures, make the best of their way for the winning-post. The event was highly amusing, and not a little laughter was caused by the crush of accountants, whose perplexity was heightened by the merry laughter of their school-mates around. The Bandboys' race was a deafening trumpeting and blasting of some fifteen instruments. Each performer had to play his own tune, and the result was a most discordant concert. The big drum had undoubtedly the easiest chance at scoring success, and this he did with a brisk walk, measuring his steps with a deafening bang on the vellum. The events of the day passed off with success, the results of which are herewith appended:—

HALF MILE RACE.

I Division.....V. Hoogwerf.
II Division.....A. Conway } Tie.
C. D'Cruz }

150 YARDS FLAT.

II Division, 1st Party.....C. Gorman.
II " 2nd Party.....M. Forbes.
II " 3rd Party.....J. Kelly 1
C. Rodrigues. 2

HOOP RACE.

I Division.....Pascoal D'Souza 1
Dominic D'Souza..... 2
II Division, 1st Party ...E. Nagle 1
A. Conway 2
II Division, 2nd Party ...J. Kelly 1
II " 3rd Party ...N. Nachary 1

SPOON RACE.

I Division, 1st Party ...Edmund Hoogwerf.
I " 2nd Party...M. Martin.
II " 1st Party ...C. D'Cruz 1
S. Dias 2
II " 2nd Party...J. Kelly 1
II " 3rd Party...G. Walshe 1
R. Porter 2

SACK RACE.

I Division.....J. Porter 1
S. Silvester 2
II " 1st Party ...C. Fragozo.
II " 2nd Party ...C. Donaghue..... 1
T. Nasouri..... 2
II " 3rd Party ...T. O'Donnell.

BAND BOYS' RACE.

A. Conway.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY *VS.* GOVIND RAMJEE AND THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be restrained from taking any proceedings against the plaintiffs' company in respect of certain monies which the company were ready to pay; that the defendants be directed to interplead together concerning their respective claims to the monies; that some persons be appointed to receive the monies pending the litigation, &c. Mr. Basil Scott (for Mr. Russell), instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the second defendant. On the first day of the hearing, the plaintiffs, having paid into court the monies due by them, were discharged from the suit; and the hearing proceeded in order to determine whether the first or the second defendant was entitled to receive the monies.

The plaintiffs stated that, by a contract dated 20th June 1888 and made between the plaintiffs and the first defendant, the latter agreed to construct new buildings and quarters at the Dadur Junction on the plaintiffs' railway. He subsequently completed the work, and there was now due to him the sum of Rs. 16,963-6, after deducting Rs. 7,813, which latter sum was to be retained by the company according to the terms of the contract. By a letter dated the 30th September 1889, the first defendant directed the plaintiffs to pay to the second defendant, to the credit of Hajee Abdool Lutiff Balladina, all the monies due to him under the contract, except the sum of Rs. 7,818, deposited with the plaintiffs for the due fulfilment of the contract. The first defendant subsequently cancelled the directions of his letter of the 30th September, as the circumstances under which it was written were, he said, changed, and not acted upon by Balladina. The second defendant wrote to the plaintiffs in February 1890, stating that they (the Bank) would look to the plaintiff to carry out the instructions contained in the first defendant's letter of the 30th September. The first defendant, however, objected to the payment of the monies to the Bank. The plaintiffs were apprehensive that, unless restrained by order of the court, the defendant, or either of them, would institute proceedings against them in respect of the monies. Plaintiffs were ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants, and they were ready and willing to pay the monies into Court, or hand them over to such person or persons as the Court may direct, and they asked that their costs may be provided for.

The first defendant, admitting the execution of the contract with the plaintiffs, said that on the 20th June 1888, he gave a sub-contract to one Manajee Nillajee to carry out the contract upon the terms contained in an agreement made between them. Manajee Nillajee entered into an engagement with one Hajee Abdool Lutiff Balladina to supply funds wherewith to carry out the coniract, and Manajee continued to carry on the work until the 8th December 1888, when the plaintiff, not approving of the work done by him, stopped the further execution thereof and pulled down a large portion of what he had already done. The first defendant was then allowed by the plaintiff to proceed with the work; and it was then agreed between him and Balladina that the latter should supply the funds to continue the work, and that the first defendant should pay to him the amount of the bills received from the plaintiffs. In January 1890, Balladina, in breach of the agreement he had made, ceased to supply monies to the first defendant to carry out the work, and he had to obtain monies elsewhere to continue and complete the work. He, therefore, submitted that he was entitled to receive the monies in the plaint referred to.

The second defendant, the Bank of Bengal, said that Manajee Nillajee, the sub-contractor, had entered into an agreement with Balladina, by which it was provided that Manajee was not to receive any of the monies payable by the plaintiffs, but was to hand over the bills for collection to Balladina. Manajee carried on the work with the monies and materials supplied by Balladina up to December 1888, when about Rs. 25,000 had been advanced by Balladina to Manajee, but nothing had been received in payment from the plaintiffs. The first defendant, in whose name the contract stood, was requested by Manajee, on the work being withdrawn from him, and also by Balladina, to continue and complete the work on account of Manajee, the necessary monies being advanced by Balladina. On those terms the first defendant carried on and completed the work. On the 30th September 1889, exclusive of the Rs. 25,000 abovementioned, Balladina had advanced to the first defendant a sum of Rs. 62,000; and the first defendant had paid him Rs. 48,000 out of payments made by the plaintiffs, being a balance of about Rs. 39,000 due to Balladina. On the 30th September 1889, Balladina, with the knowledge and consent of the first defendant, made over to the second defendant, as security for his liabilities to the Bank, the right of receiving monies payable from the plaintiffs in respect of the contract; and the second defendant agreed to credit Balladina in his account with any monies received from the plaintiffs. The second defendant, therefore, submitted that the monies in the plaint mentioned should be paid to the Bank in reduction of Balladina's debt.

The hearing of the evidence on behalf of the two defendants was then proceeded with.

A SUIT UPON A RE-DRAFT.

HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE *VS.* KHIMJEE JAIRAM.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 8,799-12-7, being the balance due upon a bill of exchange. The defendant drew bills upon the plaintiff's agents in London, for £1,100, which amount was paid by the plaintiff in Bombay. The defendant consigned 220 packages of cloves to cover the advances, but the consignment left a deficiency of Rs. 8,799-12-7, for which the London agents sent a re-draft, which the defendant failed to pay; and hence the present suit. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendant was not represented. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,799-12-7, with interest and costs.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES' ASSOCIATION, SIMLA BRANCH.

THE following proceedings of the above Association are sent to us for publication:—A Committee meeting was held at 10 a. m. on Friday, August 29th, 1890, and an adjourned meeting at the same hour on Saturday, the 13th September, 1890.

The following extracts from a letter, dated 1st August 1890, from the Secretary of the Association in London to the Secretary of the Central Committee in Calcutta were read and considered.

Reuter's telegram which we supplied will have given you an outline of the recommendations of the Select Committee, and the *Overland Mail*, copies of which I have ordered to be sent to you direct, will give the several points in extenso. The report of the Committee is not yet published, but I have requested the publishers Messrs. P. S. King and Co. to send you and all the Committees copies direct. * * * In my opinion the Association should not be broken up. * * * In a mail or two I will submit a scheme for the approval of Uncovenanted Committee and others in India to consider. In the meantime, if you will all decide not to wind up the Association we shall have to get an office, as we cannot we trespass on Mr. King's generosity in giving us the use of this room, which is his Bank Committee room, free of any charge. I merely mention this, and if you would consider the point and let me know your wishes, the London Committee will know how to act when we re-assemble again after the midsummer recess, at the end of September.

'Another point gained that' there is to be no distinction made between men appointed in India and by Secretary of State is only what it should be. * * * Mr. Ribbentrop wanted to give evidence, but when I saw the points, and one was that men appointed by Secretary of State should have better terms, we did not put his evidence forward. Mr. * * * and myself tried hard to persuade him not to allude to that, if he went before the Committee, but he said he would, as it was his conviction, as men appointed in this country were put to greater expense in their preparation for service than men appointed direct in India.

I trust the accounts I send you by the mail will be satisfactory, the expenditure I don't think is much considering all that has had to be done. I assure you, I have done my best to keep it down and economize as much as possible. The honorarium that has been voted to Mr. Jenkins may seem large in comparison with the amount he named in the first instance of 300 guineas, but the point was well considered by the Committee and others who were present on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, the proceedings of which go under a separate cover to you by this mail. The 500 gs. were voted to him, as all present had seen the zeal and ability he had displayed during the enquiry, and it was felt that his services had been over a very long period from 1886, and that this was really the first time they had been substantially recognised. It must also be borne in mind that had we employed, so to speak, an outside lawyer who would have required a solicitor to instruct, the cost to the service would have been very far in excess of the 800 gs. paid him altogether, and another very great advantage was his thorough knowledge of all the grievances of the several branches of the service.

The Committee then passed the following resolutions which have already been published in our telegraphic columns:—

I.—This Committee wishes to express its strong condemnation of the action of the London Committee in declining to put forward the evidence of Mr. Ribbentrop and accredited witness of the Indian Committees and a member of the Simla Committee, simply on the ground that he intended to urge that men appointed by the Secretary of State were entitled to better terms than those appointed in India.

II.—This Committee is of opinion that the London Committee, notwithstanding the representations which have frequently been made by the Simla Committee, has persistently kept the service in India inadequately informed of the progress of affairs, that its action throughout the enquiry has been far too independent, and that the London Association has failed to utilise the services and assistance of the Indian Committees and representatives in the manner and to the extent it ought to have done.

III.—This Committee, without wishing in any way to interfere with the amount of money spent in connection with the Special Committee, thinks that in this matter also the London Committee should have acted in greater unison with the Indian Committees.

The Committee is further of opinion that considering the relative proportions of the amount of subscriptions collected in England and India respectively, which were in the ratio of 1 to 14, as given by the official account, the London Committee ought before incurring any expenditure over and above what was absolutely necessary to have obtained the approval and concurrence of the Committees in India.

IV.—This Committee considers that the organization should be continued, but on a different basis; that the head-quarters of the Association should be in India instead of in London, but that an efficient representative should be appointed in London who should refer in all matters of importance to the Central Committee in India; and resolves to issue a circular to all local committees explaining its views as to the form which the organisation should take.

V.—This Committee is of opinion that the cordial thanks of the Association are due to Mr. H. S. King, M. P., C. I. E., for the valuable services he has rendered during the course of the movement.

VI.—This Committee resolves that these proceedings be printed and forwarded to Calcutta and London and to all local Committees in India.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander B. P. Creagh, will sail to-day for Calicut and Rangoon, with the undermentioned officers and troops:—For Calicut.—Lieut. Bowley, and 2nd-Lieut. Taylor, 21st Hussars; Surgeon-Major Andrew, Med. Staff; and 51 men, 2 women, and 2 children, of the 21st Hussars. For Rangoon.—Captain Parkinson, 2nd Glo'ster Regt.; 148 men, 4 women, and 7 children of the Oxford L.I., and 1 Warrant Officer.

AN Indian officer seriously requested *Truth* to 'appeal to the management of the Royal Military Exhibition to have the figures representing Indian soldiers brushed up, and their arms and accoutrements cleaned. There is, he assures me, a marked difference in this respect between the white and the black soldiers."

MR LABOUCHERE says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement which has appeared in a number of journals that the Empress Frederick and Lord Salisbury are the personages who have been endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The Empress Frederick carefully abstains from any interference with political affairs, and the idea of Lord Salisbury having meddled in such a matter is nonsense and rubbish. The personages who have been exerting themselves to establish cordial relations between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor are the King of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Baden, and, above all, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

ABOUT two months ago the gun-vessel Griffon returned to England, after a three years' commission in the East

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a consignment of woollen cloth consisting of black and blue coatings, tweeds, moltons, black and blue worsted cloth, trouserings, black and blue serge, &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards and will be sold single to suit all buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share bazaar by order of Sa Dunjeebhoy Megjee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Curmallybhoy Joosub—

15 shares of the Khangaum Manufacturing Company, Limited.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd October, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.,

2 cases white jaconets and nansooks.
2 cases colored prints.
7 bales grey dhootics.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case colored sarees.
On account of the concerned.—
10 bales orange twist No. 40.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BASKETS AND DRY FISH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1890, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Station at Wari Bunder, on account of whomsoever it may concern—

12 bundles empty baskets, originally consigned to Mahomed Essamal, Wari Bunder to Nassick, Invoice No. 536 of 18-3-90

16 bundles dry fish Poona to Kalyan invoice No. 120 of 9-6-90; consignee Karim Hoosen.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The following very valuable landed properties, both freehold and leasehold, will be sold by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on the premises, on the undermentioned date and and hour, in different lots by Public Auction, on account and risk of the mortgagors Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, and Hajee Adum Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina by order and at the instance of the mortgagee Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage dated the 19th September, 1889.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha and Kanga, attornies for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned

LOT No. 1.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st October at 4 p.m.,

All that piece on parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in the town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,700 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdul Curim, on or towards the south by the property of Ardesir Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the east by Public road leading to Jackeria Bunder and on or towards the west by the property of Narayen Wasudev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 744, New No. 12737, and New Survey No. 2-2398.

LOT No. 2—On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land of ground, with the messuage, tenement, buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, garden plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying and being at or near Sewree Road, in the town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by Jackeria Road and partly by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, on of towards the north by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nussurwanjee Wadia.

LOT No. 3.—On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree, in the town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 new Survey No. 1-2414, containing by admeasurement 2829 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by a private passage of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demises from the property of the Jubilee Mill Co., Ld., on or towards the west by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the north by a private passage belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or, towards the south partly by property in the occupation of lessee and partly by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama.

AUCTION OF SALE RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 p. m Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell, by Public Auction, opposite Ryan Market, 3rd Lane, in the godown of Hunsraj Luckmidass, by order of Sodagermall Mussadilal, and on account and risk of Makonlal Govindram—

25 tons brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-1½ 8, years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway quiet to ride and drive.
1 palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1890, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Mahalaxmee, the property of the above named Company in one lot consisting of two pieces of leasehold land together admeasuring about 70,398 square yards, of which one piece admeasuring about 47,395 square yards, will be sold subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 500, and the other admeasuring about 22,943 square yards to a monthly rent of Rs. 100, with the reservoirs and all the buildings (remaining undestroyed from the late fire) standing thereon together with the New and Old Engines, the new and old Boilers and the blow-room machinery and reels and tools in the machanic shop, &c.

Full particulars of the above property together with the condition of sale can be obtained at the office of the Agents, No. 6, Hornby Road, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Solicitors or at the rooms of the undersigned auctioneers.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the Agents or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 7 a.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots consisting of varieties of rare ferns, crotons, laurels, stephanotis, illies, caladinues, &c. the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, close to the *Times of India* Office, a quantity of office furniture, a large size Chubb's patent locks safe 33" by 33" by 27" on stand, &c.; also household furniture of a gentleman consisting of sofas, chairs, dinning table, single almyras, glassware &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Growell Tank Road, the valuable and handsome new designed blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, a sweet toned Cantante Resonante College pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich oil-paintings choice garden plants, &c.,

The property of the Rev. St. CLAIR TISDALE.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE of Landed Property in Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort

On FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of ths mortgagee Jeewajee Allibhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ibramjee, Cassumjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th December, 1879, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 31st October, 1885, the following property, viz, :—

All that piece of ground, situate on the west side of Baba Dhaboo Street in the sub-district of Mandvie, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 2934 and 2703, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No.—admeasuring 266-6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Baba Dhaboo Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Noorbhai Khanbhai, and on the south by the property of Moolla Adamjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Dinnar's Lamp Depot on TUESDAY, the 14th October and following days at 1 p.m. each day, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-plated ware, bioculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. HALLOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
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IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK

in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

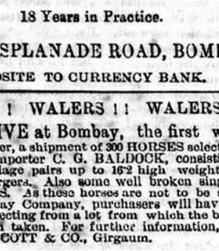
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture, comprising of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, round, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, whatnot, book shelves, almyras, brass cots, hanging lamps by Tucker, and Co., copper and brass utensils, &c.. &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE still increasing dearness of Money in London is shown by a further fall of ½ per cent. in Consols yesterday, at 94⅛; the market rate of discount on short London Bills having advanced ⅛ per cent; making it the same as the Bank rate, at 5 per cent., 4½ per cent., however, having been still the rate for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling loan was one per cent., lower, at Rs. 105⅝. In Bar Silver there was another heavy drop of 1 3-16d. per oz., at 50½d.; the quotation of the metal in New York coming 2 cents lower, at 110 cents; with Exchange ¾ cent higher, at 4·85½. Rupee Securities in London were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ down in 4½ per cents, at £82⅝ and £85⅝, respectively. The Exchange Bank put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, ½d., making it stand at 1s. 7d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 94¼, Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs 25·30.

The Linseed Market had become flat, and the price of Bombay Seed further declined 6d. per quarter on the spot, and 9d. to arrive, say to 44s. 6d. and 44s. 3d. respectively, ex-quay. The Wheat Market was dull, and spot prices in Liverpool were ½d. per cental lower, all round, at 7s. 4d. for No. 1 Soft White, 7s. 2½d. for White Delhi, and 6s. 9d. for Soft Red, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; the total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. The price of Mid.-American on the spot gave way 1-16d. per lb.; 5⅛d. being the rate; and in Arrivals there was a drop of 1-16d. for this month's deliveries, and a decline of 1-32d. in all more distant positions. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The day's receipts were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Cotton prices were virtually unchanged in New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 10⅜ cents. and September Futures one point lower, at 10·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales, comparing as follows with the arrivals on the corresponding day in the two previous years; the total figures from the 1st inst. also giving the following comparison:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts. ...	60,000	51,000	32,000
Two days' do ...	93,000	88,000	60,000
Since 1st September.	677,000	562,000	363,000

Local spinners have taken a good deal less Cotton here to-day than was the case yesterday; but the market for old stuff has been steady at previous prices, while the feeling for new has been firm, and Re. 1 per candy higher has been named for forward contracts. To-day's purchases, which sum up under 2,000 bales, have been made up of a few hundred bales each of Nugger, at Rs. 152-69; Khangaum, at Rs. 165-82; Compta, at Rs. 155-61; and Bengal, at Rs. 160 per candy; and smaller lots of Akola, at Rs. 165-8; Wadhwan, at Rs. 178; Julgaum, at Rs. 167½; Sheagaum, at Rs. 166, Westerns, at Rs. 161; Karanja, at Rs. 181; Barsi, at Rs. 189; and Dharwar, at Rs. 169, per candy.

WHEAT.—With a better demand, following the fall in Exchange, a considerable business has transpired in this market to-day, and dealers have put up prices of *Pessy* and *Delhi* half an anna per cwt., the feeling being steady at the advance. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	4-4-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-4-6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-5-0 to Rs. 4-5-6	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-0-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3-12-0	,,

SEEDS.—In this market also transactions have been upon a much larger scale, and the price of *Linseed* has further advanced 1 anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt. other description being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	812 bales.
Wheat	7,383 cwt.
Linseed	5,023 ,,
Gingelly	2,495 ,,
Poppyseed	557 ,,
Castorseed	9,258 ,,

FREIGHTS remain in the same quiet state, but with a little more enquiry. Business has been done for Hull at 15s. per ton per "Douro" (s).

EXCHANGE opened weak again this morning at 1s. 6 15-16d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 7 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, or 5-32d. and 3-16d., respectively below last evening's quotations, and the former rapidly declined to 1s. 6½d., at which rate transactions were reported. The market closed with a steadier feeling, Banks declining to buy for forward delivery, and 1s. 6 9-16d. being probably available for ready Demand. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¼ to 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	nominal.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-8d. to 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·99¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The settlement passed off quietly with a weaker feeling in the market, induced by the advices from the other side, and at one time the rate for Money was 3-16 per cent. below yesterday's closing quotation, at 103 1-16, the price for next month's account having declined to 102 13-16. At the close, however, a firmer feeling set in and 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted both for Money and Account. 105¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to attract but small attention, and the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip still tends in favour of buyers, our quotations showing a decline of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Empress, Manockji Petit, New Great Eastern, and Queen, and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 30 lower for the first issue, and 10 down for the new shares, at Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 860, respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera ..... 4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 7d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	85⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅜
Bar Silver	50½d.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 29.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee on the morning of the 30th September, at 9, is due here to-night.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at Hongkong, yesterday.

The s. s. Hispania, homeward bound, left Perim at 5 p.m on the 29th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	81·8
2 a.m.	83·4
7 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—RUSSELL—Sept. 24, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. S. H. Rountree, Nehemiah Roberts, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Roberts, Hanley, Staffordshire, to Emily, widow of the late Captain Allen Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

DEATH.

ADENWALLA—The "Oothemna" ceremony of Mr. Ruttonjee Dorabjee Adenwalla, will be performed at Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla's Bungalow at Tardeo, on Wednesday (to-day) 1st October at 3 p.m.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890.

THE eighteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1888-89 furnishes to all who are interested in Indian sanitary reform many valuable hints. We may commend to Indian reformers the suggestive fact that no less a sum than £41,114,990 has been borrowed in England by urban and rural sanitary authorities with the consent of the Local Government Board from 1871 to 1888. This figure is almost amazing in its magnitude. Since 1876 the loans sanctioned each year to sanitary authorities have never fallen below two million pounds sterling a year; and in one year, 1877, the loans amounted to £4,380,369. By far the greater proportion of these sums has been sanctioned for the purpose of sanitary improvements in urban districts to be executed under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts, the Public Health Act 1875, and local Acts and provisional orders. The remainder has been sanctioned principally for the execution of sanitary improvements in rural districts or for improvement schemes in urban districts under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act 1875. In Appendix M of this interesting and valuable report will be found a complete list of the loans sanctioned in 1888, and those persons who wish to understand the characteristic difference between sanitary reform in England and India cannot do better than study with care the very suggestive information given in this Appendix. First, as to the purposes for which these loans are raised, attention should be paid to the comprehensive nature of the list furnished. Water-supply, drainage, and sewerage naturally occupy the chief place in this list of loans; but loans for all the following purposes also find a place:—Street improvement; purchase and laying out of pleasure-grounds; road-rollers; hospitals and purchase of land for sites; improvement and construction of markets; appliances for extinction of fire; gas supply; scavenging; paving foot-paths; hydrants; removal of night soil; disposal of refuse; purchase of land for deposit of refuse; bridges; slaughter-houses; offices; &c. This list might be largely extended, but it is sufficient to give a general idea of the broad view taken in England by sanitary authorities of the principal objects for which loans may legitimately be raised.

The majority of the loans are repayable in 30 years; but some are extended to 50 and even to 60 years, the term which the Government of India have lately refused for Bombay Municipal loans. Many of the loans are for short periods. But what bearing, it may be asked, have these facts on Indian sanitary reform? The first point for observation is that scientific finance in the English sense for local works is at present practically unknown outside the Presidency towns. We hear, it is true, now and then of municipalities and local boards applying to Government for loans to carry out some special work which is considered to be of more than usual interest or importance. But of anything like a systematic and comprehensive use of State credit for public purposes in the Mofussil there is at present no sign. Large sums of money are annually spent each year out of Imperial and provincial funds, and every municipality and local board deals with its own current revenue as it thinks best. But large as the aggregate results thus obtained may seem, they are as nothing compared to the gigantic wants of the Empire, and until our financial horizon is extended, and a more adequate idea is obtained of the uses of State credit, it is impossible to make any really effective provision for public sanitary needs of all kinds. In fact on urgent sanitary reform alone many crores of rupees require to be at once expended by the local boards and municipalities of this Presidency if any real attempt is to be made to diminish mortality, and to grapple with the terrible statistics of the Sanitary Department. The expression, "many crores" may sound startling at first; but when it is borne in mind that there is scarcely a single municipal town of any size in the Presidency which possesses a proper water-supply or drainage system, which is not polluted and poisoned by cesspools, pit privies and all the other primitive abominations of oriental cities; which possesses proper roads, drains, or pavements; which has provided latrines, urinals, or even waste land for natural purposes; and which desires to adopt even the most elementary principles of scientific sanitation—the expression, "crores" will not be deemed exaggerated by any one who realises the gigantic nature of the work to be done as compared with the very limited resources available.

How, then, is it proposed to attack this demon of insanitation? How is this Augean stable to be cleansed? There is, we submit, only one way, namely, by borrowing the huge sums required on State security, and by pledging the Imperial credit to any extent that may be required by the exigency of the case. In other words, instead of attempting to meet sanitary wants in the Mofussil towns out of current revenue, as we are now feebly and most ineffectually doing, we must regard the whole problem from a different point of view. We must ascertain and estimate our requirements by a properly-constituted sanitary survey, conducted by well-trained sanitary engineers. Suitable engineering schemes must then be drawn up for such works as the Government may be advised to undertake, by the sanitary authorities acting in consultation with the Collectors. Finally, the money required must be raised by Government in the cheapest market on the security of the public revenues. The money having been provided by State loan and under State guarantee, the works must necessarily be carried out under Government supervision and control. The loans thus raised must be repaid, partly by the municipality or local board interested, and partly by provincial funds, in such proportions and by such instalments as the Government may on a consideration of all the circumstances think just and equitable. The plan thus sketched in the broadest outline may possibly be open to objections which have not occurred to us, and which we shall be glad if some of our Mofussil readers will indicate; but, *prima facie*, it seems to be perfectly feasible provided the main principles are accepted. Our contention, briefly, is that sanitary reform on any proper scale in India is, as regards the ultimate responsibility for it, an imperial duty. It cannot be carried out at all without a proper use of State credit based on modern principles of enlightened finance. If this view is once substantially accepted, the scheme suggested may easily be brought within the field of practical administration. Whenever it is once clearly realised that finance is the key of sanitary reform in India, and that all large sanitary works must be carried out by means of loans advanced by the Government of India, a new sanitary era will have dawned. We may have yet some time to wait before this idea can be practically realized; but meanwhile we commend this suggestion to the attention of all sanitary reformers in the hope that opinion on the subject may ripen and lead to earlier results than could otherwise be attained.

THE Government of India have recently issued a resolution which directly concerns only the officers of Guaranteed Railway Companies, and regarding which we have no cause to speak except so far as it seems to us to deal inequitably with the class affected by it. Guaranteed railways, it is well known, have hitherto dealt in two ways with their retiring officers. They have made out of surplus profits a small percentage contribution to the Provident Fund, the bulk of which is subscribed by the officers themselves; and they have given gratuities, according to the special claims of each case, to officers who are about to retire. The Government of India as guarantors of these railways, and partners in their surplus profits, have a voice in determining grants of this kind, and no one would contend that in issuing orders on the subject they are dealing with a matter that does not concern them. Nor are they doing other than rightly in endeavouring to find some general principle which shall regulate these grants. They are right in doing this, provided that the principle they agree upon is an equitable one, dealing fairly as between one servant and another, and between one class of servants and another, and paying due regard to the nature and duration of the services that have been rendered to them. It would be difficult, however, to admit that the resolution which found its way into print a few days ago complies with any of these conditions. The preamble of the resolution seems to indicate that the Government are quite indifferent to the obligation to deal as fairly with officers now in the service of the guaranteed companies as they have dealt with those who have retired. "Whatever precedent, it is stated, may exist for greater liberality in granting gratuities at the close of an officer's service, questions of this nature will, in future, be dealt with" on certain conditions. Where an officer is obliged to retire through sickness or an accident met with in the performance of his duty, or through the abolition of his appointment, or where he has rendered specially distinguished service, the grant of a gratuity, Government say, may be admissible. When, however, he retires after having served his full term, a gratuity is not to be given him, Government holding that he has had sufficient opportunity to make suitable provision for himself and his family in anticipation of retirement. This view of the Government is one into whose reasonableness we are not called upon to enquire. The question is not one of thrift, and of the obligation to the practice of that virtue, which rests no more and no less upon railway officers than upon other public servants. It is not one of thrift but of equity and of equal dealing between past and present officers of companies. We do not know if any Member of Parliament who pretends to take interest in Indian affairs would care to take the trouble to move for a return of the bonuses given by the Indian Guaranteed Railways to officers of theirs who have had none of the special claims to consideration which are set forth in the resolution we have quoted. If such a return could be made, however, it would be seen at once that Government cannot carry out this resolution as it stands without making an invidious distinction to the detriment of a large number of railway officers of long service. The objectionable point in this resolution is the suddenness with which it introduces a new principle into relations between the companies and their servants. Its first effect is to bring into sharp contrast the treatment measured out amongst men who have in a large number of cases been contemporaries in railway service. Men who retire, say, in 1890, with no gratuity will ask, and rightly ask, what they have done, or not done, that they should be refused the consideration shown to contemporaries of theirs who left the service one, five, or ten years ago. In the case of the older servants of some of the companies, the distinction in treatment will be the more inequitable, because these men for a long series of years paid in their contribution to the Provident Fund before the companies began to contribute the percentage of surplus profits which they now give. It is not contended that Government are not justified in endeavouring to lay down a principle to guide them and the companies in dealing with claims of this sort. A good deal, indeed, might be said in favour of the principle that after the companies have made liberal contributions to their Provident Funds, they have, on the whole, done as much as can fairly be required of them. But they cannot, in justice to those of their servants who have rendered them longest service, cut themselves suddenly adrift from precedent and from the considerations which have guided them in the past. The least that Government can be asked to do is so to modify this resolution as to make it applicable only to those who have come more recently into the field, and who would be under no temptation to complain of the contrast between the treatment that they themselves may receive, and that of others who had the good fortune to enter the service, or rather to leave it, before they did. For the worst thing in this "general principle" which the Government lay down, is that it makes it dependent upon the time at which a man left the service, and not the time when he entered it, whether he shall receive anything or shall go away empty-handed.

A MEMORIAL has just been sent in to the Government of India praying that the protection given by Section 375 of the Penal Code to child-wives up to the age of 10 be continued to the age of 12. The memorial is based upon a resolution passed at the Hindu Social Reform Conference in Bombay last cold weather. For more reasons than one it is an exceptionally impressive paper. Its first and chief claim upon the attention of Government is that it is a spontaneous expression of genuine Hindu feeling, the signatories being not only men for the most part eminent amongst the intellectual classes of this Presidency and Madras, but many of them are the representatives of orthodox and conservative Hinduism. The change that they ask for is the least that can be asked for if a reform worth having is to be accomplished. Remembering that the unfortunate Phulmony was in her twelfth year the memorialists certainly do not ask too much when they suggest twelve as the age up to which the protection of the law shall be extended. If Sir Andrew Scoble and the members of the Government of India are afraid that they will be going in advance of Hindu feeling by legislating in accordance with the prayer of this memorial, we would commend to their notice the fact that the Conference itself suggests 14 as the age to which marriage should be in practice deferred, and its members pledged themselves to use their personal influence to cause the limit to be raised to that age. There is, again, the argument which we have more than once insisted upon that the legislature in dealing with this question would be going upon no new ground, and would not be violating the principle of non-interference with the religious and social customs of the Hindu community. The Penal Code has already established the principle that marriage is to be regulated by principles of natural justice and humanity, and the fact that no protest whatever came from the Hindu or any other community in India when the limit of protection was fixed at 10, may well justify the belief that no protest would be provoked if an attempt were made by the legislature to make this particular section of the Penal Code more efficacious for the humane purpose for which it was originally designed. Social reformers may with confidence elect to stand or fall by the expressed wishes of their community, and as yet there has been an entire absence of evidence of objections to the demands formulated in this memorial.

IF the controversy between Government and the Municipality respecting the cost of a Fourth Presidency Magistrate is to be decided—as it assuredly ought to be—upon its merits, there can be no doubt on which side the victory must lie. Government, it may be expected, will have a rejoinder of some kind to the report of the Committee of the Corporation which we print in another column; but it is not too much to say that the Committee have torn to rags the contentions put forward in the letter of Government, and that it is exceedingly doubtful if any of the arguments contained in the letter can be seriously shaken. The imperial nature of the service done by courts of justice in India is established beyond dispute, and it is shown that in Bombay this character is more marked and not less marked than in the Mofussil. The attempt of Government to justify the proposal to make the entertainment of an additional magistrate a municipal charge on the ground that the increase in magisterial work arises from the growing number of municipal cases, fails entirely, for the Committee show that this work is actually decreasing, and that in fees on police court processes alone Government have derived enough to cover the whole cost of the additional Court. The least we can ask is that if Government intend to decentralize the cost of the administration of justice, they should begin, not in Bombay, where much of the work with which the Courts are occupied is not in any real sense local in its character, but in the Mofussil, where it is nothing but local. When Poona and Ahmedabad, for example, have been made to find their own magistrates' salaries, it will be time to ask Bombay to do the same, though even then we should have no difficulty in showing that Bombay had claims upon the Imperial revenue in respect of the administration of justice which no other city in the Presidency—perhaps in the whole country—could put forward. The position of this city in that respect is exceptional, but it is exceptional in a direction which justifies us in asking more, and not less, from Government in this matter than other towns. Government may be sure that their proposal will be strenuously opposed in the Corporation and out of it, and we hope that an unanimous vote will be given by way of intimation of the opinion of the citizens upon this attempt to impose upon the Municipality a burden which belongs to Government alone.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS will hold a durbar at Rajkote on the 17th of November, for the investiture of the Nawab of Junagadh with the Grand Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire.

MR. EDGELOW, of the firm of Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, has been retained on behalf of the Cambay villagers, charged with rioting, and proceeds at once to Cambay to confer with his clients with a view to instructing counsel. Of the two hundred persons arrested, about a hundred and seventy have been released, and proceedings are going on against the rem

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIGNOR CRISPI ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

NAPLES, SEPT. 29.

Signor Crispi was interviewed here to-day, and denied that the Triple Alliance, which he said had lately been renewed, operates until 1892. Peace he regarded as secure unless France makes a movement. National questions, he said, were giving place to the great social question which would soon dominate the world.

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

During the trial of the prisoners at Tipperary yesterday, Mr. T. Healy announced that he would apply to the High Court to-morrow for a writ to stop the trial on the ground of the bias shown by the Magistrates in dealing with the case.

THE LATE FIGHT.

The pugilists, Slavin and McAuliffe, were brought up before the Magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court yesterday, and remanded till Friday. Bail to an enormous amount was required.

THE CHOLERA AT MASSOWAH.

Latest advices state that the cholera is extinct at Massowah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Colonel Herbert, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to the Command of the Canadian Militia.

A MURDER IN CANADA.

An Englishman, named Birchall, who has been tried at Woodstock, in Canada, for enticing away a young man, named Benwell, to Canada and then murdering him, has been sentenced to be hanged.

THE TIPPERARY FRACAS.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at St. Helens, vehemently denounced as an eye-witness the brutality of the police at Tipperary.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Barkly, the late Governor of Heligoland, is dead.

General Boisragon is dead.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

In the Harris Football Tournament, the two teams of the Lancashire Fusiliers—one from the detachment at Satara, and the other from regimental head-quarters at Ahmednagar—played off their match this morning, in the presence of a large assembly of spectators. In the first half-time no goals were scored on either side, but the play was more spirited, and the teams showed better combination than they did yesterday evening. In the second half-time, the detachment team had the advantage of playing down the hill, and they made the most of it, eventually scoring a goal ten minutes before the call of time. The detachment team thus won the match by one goal to love.

FAREWELL GARDEN PARTY TO DR. GAYE.

The Garden party given in Dr. Gaye's honour this evening, at Eagle's Nest, was very pleasant. The gathering grounds were prettily illuminated and the Royal Fusiliers' band was in attendance. A large gathering of Dr. Gaye's friends were present. On his arrival Dr. Gaye was received by the members of the Testimonial Committee, who got the entertainment up, and was conducted to a seat reserved for him. Colonel Rawlins, who was voted to the chair, spoke in laudatory terms of the excellent services Dr. Gaye had rendered to the cause of sport, and in the name of the subscribers to the fund he presented him with a chaste embossed silver jug. Dr. Gaye made a suitable reply, after which all adjourned to the refreshment room, where Dr. Gaye's health was drunk in champagne.

TORNADO IN MYMENSINGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

A severe tornado passed over Mymensingh on Saturday, destroying many houses and sinking several boats with passengers. In several villages houses and trees were swept clean away. A waterspout was seen at a distance. Great distress prevails.

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Baines, Census Commissioner, returning from leave, has resumed his duties at Simla.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

During the Attock manœuvres a temporary bridge of boats will be thrown across the Kabul River at Khund.

DISCOVERY OF A PETROLEUM WELL.

At Digbri, in Upper Assam, a spouting well of petroleum has been discovered, which promises large yields of oil.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Khanai. Sir George White and staff were to follow him on Tuesday.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

The Inspector-General of Artillery starts on tour from Simla on the 29th October, meeting the Commander-in-Chief at Mhow.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, returning by the next mail steamer, proceeds to Gilgit to resume his duties of British Agent.

THE BURMA INFANTRY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Haka becomes the Head-Quarters of the 1st Burma Infantry, now stationed at Thayetmyo.

A LEPER HOSPITAL.

Under Government orders a Leper Hospital is to be established in Srinagar, at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

THE RELIEF OF CHANGSEE.

The relief of Changsee has been achieved not without opposition and loss. Lieut. Swinton has been killed, and five sepoys and a boatman wounded—one mortally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 30.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday, the 28th inst.

POONA CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The first day's racing of the Poona Cross Country Races passed off in a highly successful manner. The course was in perfect order, and the weather was all that could be desired, though looked very threatening shortly before the races commenced. H.E. the Governor and Lady Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Solly-Flood were among the spectators. A temporary Grand Stand was erected for the occasion, and all the officers of the messes of various regiments had a tent each on the ground. Owing to the heavy rain which fell in Kirkee some of the horses were late in turning up, and consequently there was no time to run off the last race on the card, namely, "the Hie Over Chase," which will be run to-morrow morning. The bookies had rather a poor day on the whole, for the favourites had a good look in.

1ST RACE—"The Omnium Chase"—Value Rs. 199. For all horses W A C raised 2st. Distance about 2 miles.

Capt Kuper's g aus g Rocket, 11st, Mr Campbell 1
Capt Forster's ch aus g Redwing, 11st, Capt Anderson 2

In the Omnium Chase Rocket was made the favourite, being well ridden. He led all the way from the start to finish, winning by two lengths from Redwing.

Betting :—3 to 2 against Rocket and Landshark; 4 to 1 against Redwing; and 6 to 1 against Begum.

2ND RACE—"The Kirkee Chase"—Value Rs. 199. For all C B galloways 13-3 and others 13-2, C B.s 13-3 and others 13-2, to carry 11st 7lbs W for I. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr Lloyd's g a p Cyclone, 11st 4lb, Capt Anderson... 1
Mr Davey's g c b m Maggie late Bara Mutti, 10st 9lb, Owner 2
Mr Steward's w c b p Snowflight, 10st 11lb, Owner... 3

The Kirkee Chase was a moral for Cyclone, who won by two lengths from Maggie, while Snowflight made a good third.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Cyclone and Young Gazelle; 4 to 1 against Maggie and Nancy; 6 to 1 against Snowflight; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

3RD RACE—"The Lilliput Hunt Race"—Value Rs. 199. A steeple chase for all galloways and ponies the property of members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt. Owners up, 14 hands to carry 11st 10lbs. W for 1 galloways and ponies not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs extra, except (vide Welter). No other penalties or allowances. Distance about 2 miles.

Mr Woolmer's d aus m Enid, 10st, Owner 1
Mr Frazer's b a gal Muckbool, 11st 5lb, Mr Stewart... 2

With Enid's comparatively light weight no other pony was in the Lilliput Hunt Race. The dun Australian held the race at her mercy the whole time, Muckbool finished second.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Enid; 3 to 1 against Vienna; 4 to 1 against Muckbool; and 10 to 1 against the other two.

4TH RACE—"The Welter Hunt Race"—Value Rs. 199 A point-to-point race for all horses the property of members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt. Owners up. Catch weights over 13st 7lbs. Horses not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs. extra, except when two horses start belonging to one owner, the latter riding in the race. No other penalties or allowances. Distance about 3 miles.

Dr Bull's g aus g Corinthian, 13st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr Edward's br aus g Carnarvon II, 13st 7lb, Owner. 2
Mr Brook's b aus g Carnarvon, 13st 7lb, Owner 3

The Welter Hunt Race was a capital race indeed. Corinthian looked exceedingly fit, but Mr. Edward's Carnarvon II. made a good attempt towards the end, but failed to catch the grey. Mr. Brook's Carnarvon was third. Corinthian won by a length and half.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Corinthian; 3 to 1 against Carnarvon II.; 4 to 1 against Carnarvon; and 8 to 1 against the others.

5TH RACE—"The Tally-Ho Stakes"—Value Rs. 199, A point-to-point race for all galloways 13-3 and under which have never won a race of any description of the value of Rs. 50 added money—13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W for I. C B's allowed 7lb; galloways not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs extra. About 3 miles. Entries, which will be taken at starting declarations, to be in the box at Grand Stand, Poona, by noon to Monday.

Mr Hickie's g c b p Comet, 11st 7lb, Mr England..... 1
Col Rhode's ch a p Sherry, 10st 3lb, Owner 2
Mr Edward's b a p Pat, 13st 6lb, Owner..... 3

Pat was made a strong favourite in Tally Ho Stakes, but the fact of Mr. Edwards having just previously ridden in the Three Miles Race told against him. Skater and Sherry were next in the running, but the former lost a great deal of ground in the wood, which he was unable to make up. Sherry was well-ridden by Colonel Rhodes, with Comet at his heels, but in turning the corner from home, Comet rushed through a short cut, and won by a length and half. Pat was third. An objection was laid against Comet's win on the ground that he did not go over the correct course, but after a prolonged enquiry the Stewards overruled the objection, and awarded the race to Comet.

Betting—: 6 to 4 on Pat; 3 to 1 against Skater and Sherry; 7 to 1 against Comet; and 10 to 1 against Larry and Daylight.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILD-WIVES.

A MEMORIAL has been sent to the Government of India, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Social Conference at Bombay, in favour of extending protection to child-wives by raising the limit of the period of protection from ten to twelve. It is signed by about ninety influential and representative Hindu gentlemen, amongst whom are the following :—

The Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Judge, High Court (President, Third National Social Conference), Bombay; Dewan Bahadoor R. Raghoonath Rao, General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference; Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukha (Poona); the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar (Poona); the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, (Poona); Rao Bahadur Khanderao C. Bedarkar, (Poona); Dr. Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarker; Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide (chairman), Managing Committee, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha; Rao Bahadur Chintaman N. Bhut (Poona); Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhai Dandekar (Poona); Rao Saheb G. W. Kanitkar (Sub-judge, Dahanu); Rao Saheb G. A. Manker (First-class Sub-judge, Tanna); Rao Saheb B. A. Deva (retired Chief Judge, Baroda); Dr. Atmaram Pandurung (Bombay); Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatvadeker (Bombay); Mr. Narayen G. Chandavarker (Bombay); Mr. V. G. Bhandarker (Pleador), High Court, (Bombay); Mr. Shamrao Vittal (Pleader), High Court (Bombay); Principal Vaman Abaji Modak (Bombay); Professor G. K. Gokhale, Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha; Mr. Bhasker Hari Bhagoot, (Secretary, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay; Mr. Narayen Mahadoo Parmanand, (Bombay); P. Rajaratna Mudliar, (Secretary, Board of Revenue) Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture; G. Subbramania Iyer, B. A., Editor, *Hindoo*, (Madras); M. Ramaswami Naidoo, B.A., Editor, *Indian Social Reformer*; K. Subaraw, B.A., Professor, Presidency College, (Madras); P. Singaravelu, B. A., Assistant Professor, Physics, Christian College (Madras); L. D. Swamikanu, M. A.; French Translator to Government, (Madras;) V. Raja Gopal Charry, B. A., Head Master, Royappettah High School, (Madras); O. Narsinh Charry, B.A., Assistant, Pacheappa's College, (Madras).

GREENHALGH AND THE STEWARDS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's letter, in your issue of the 12th instant, we have to state that the withdrawal of the suit was only unconditional in form, but was in reality made upon an undertaking from a person whose ability to secure the results could be relied upon that upon a withdrawal of the suit the license would be restored, and in consideration of a pecuniary present from the same person.

This explanation might have been made sooner, but for the difficulty of getting personal instructions from our client during the Poona race week. You will oblige us by inserting this letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE.

Bombay, 30th Sept., 1890.

ECHOES FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

JUST as I had concluded and posted my last echoes to you, our friend the "Curtatone" (the Italian Man-of-War I spoke of before) came steaming in again. She had been absent but eight days, and had tried and failed to make Zanzibar. Her skipper says she is over-masted, and she certainly looks it. She reported terrible weather down the coast, and we, in our pride of land security, were inclined to scoff, but the French Man-of-War "Meurthe," who also put in here, vouched for the truth and made a most excellent witness for the defence. She had nearly gone down in the storms. The "Curtatone" had on board the Zanzibar mails: Zanzibar will swear.

We in Aden are most excellently provided with means of spotting ships approaching, and, please goodness, they will ever be the peaceful spottings of to-day. Sham Sham, our culminating peak, 1,760 feet in height, has a number of small guns and a rigged signal staff with a cross yard pointing E. and W., and a "crew" of natives to work it, of whose diligence and clear-headedness it is difficult to speak too highly: they hardly ever make a mistake. 1,760 feet must give a horizon of about 25 miles. Down below at Steamer Point and in the Crater are other rigged flag-staffs, one at each place, and similarly provided with yards. Away up on the Sham Sham staff appears a speck—a signal flag—either on the E. or W. of the yard, and immediately it is answered both in the Crater and at Steamer Point with corresponding flags—a steamer in sight from the E. or W. The system used is a mixture of the international code flags and some special local ones, and it is very perfect. As the ship gets nearer, near enough to be distinguished, we are told what she is, and whether she intends to pay us a visit or not, and, lastly, as she rounds Morbat or Little Aden, that she is entering the harbour. If she is a mail steamer, we are even told where she is from, sometimes an hour and a half before she enters the harbour. When she is inside, we are told of her entry in the same way that you are, by guns. Our little red lightship—once a man-of-war and doubtless the pride of her commander and crew—bangs off her guns: two for the French mail; three for the Calcutta; and four for the English, and little puffs of smoke from Sham Sham repeat the signal to those in the Crater. There is one defect to my mind in the system, but I trust its deficiency may never be made apparent by the only things that can make it so—by war. Our two ports—Morbat and Tarshine—are unprovided, I believe, with electric search-lights, and in war time I cannot for the life of me see what is to prevent the ocean hounds coming into the harbour by night quite unnoticed. All a daring commander has to do (and there must be a very large number of capable ones in foreign navies, as so many know the harbour from their constant visits) is to extinguish his light, come in, and open fire, and we have no means of knowing of his approach till he tells us of it himself. Our present night system is excellent for peace time. Of course, at night, the signal stations are not used for obvious reasons, and so the lightships take their duty, and on spotting an approaching ship—which, from his position in the harbour she is able to do when the approaching ship is about five miles off—she fires a gun: excellent arrangements except at night, when these eternal steamers, mail and otherwise, help to spoil your rest: *help*, did I say! they do it, and do it most effectually if you happen to live anywhere near the lightship. Our system of day flags goes further than I have mentioned: when the outward or homeward mail steamers are in the harbour, they even tell us when the mail closes at the Post Office.

I spoke in my former letter of our having to condemn our own water. As a result, all who are in any way Government servants are supplied from the Government condensers, and all are on a daily rate, which is on a downward sliding scale, from ten gallons for the "Sahib" to three gallons for the "Bootlaire" and his myrmidons. The non-official population have to purchase, but, as there are plenty of condensers, so water is plentiful. Government possesses one at Steamer Point, and one in the Crater, and they are building another at Steamer Point. Private ones are owned and worked by the P. and O. Co.; Cowasji Dinsha, the Aden Water Company, and Luke Thomas, the latter firm being sporting enough to also work a steam-laundry at the Hadjaf. Local people contract for the distribution of the water and from early morning till about 10 a.m., the roads are dotted with little troops of donkeys trotting merrily along, each with some four or five *masags* full of the precious fluid strapped on his back, the rear donkey carrying, in addition, the driver of the little band—generally an Arab or a Somali boy. Sheikh Othman, ten miles away, possesses an unlimited supply of brackish water, which is brought into Aden by means of an aqueduct, running for the whole distance nearly parallel to the road, and which on arrival is portioned out in fairly liberal quantities to the soldiers, sepoys, and Government subordinates for washing purposes, and carried to the various destinations in large casks fitted on to the frame-work of carts, and drawn by the ubiquitous camel—ubiquitous he certainly is in Aden, and Aden would be nowhere without her camels. They are our only means of transport, and are to be reckoned not by tens and twenties, but by hundreds. From the opening of the Barrier Gate, at 6 a.m., till about 7-30 a.m., they may almost be reckoned by thousands as they come swarming into the settlement bazaars, carrying every description of thing that Aden needs and that the interior supplies. Karbi, both green and dry, grass, firewood (almost entirely dry khar bushes) water, vegetables, kat, (a green shrub which is not unlike tea in leaf; it is cut in twigs, and packed in small bundles, and is largely consumed by the Arabs, who chew it. They claim for it a stimulating and exhilarating effect, and they use it in large quantities, particularly at their marriage feasts when custom requires that they should sit up all night. They say this kat has most wonderful powers of keeping off sleep), fruit, both green and dry, dates, coffee, grain—it would be hard to enumerate what these useful beasts do not carry.

I am afraid you will consider me very prolix, but the truth is, Aden is not as well known as it should be: European troops use it as a half-way house to England, and officers of Native Regiments and individual officers who come here do not do so sufficiently often or in sufficient numbers to spread information regarding it. I myself, before I came here, was naturally anxious to find out all I could of the place, but the whole of the information I could collect was that it "was not such a bad place as it was made out to be,"—comforting, but insufficient. Hence I am anxious to make known all I can of our Eastern "Gib," and this will account for my somewhat close attention to detail. This being so, perhaps, I had better finish this week's echoes by touching on servants. You may remember the famous chapter in that book descriptive of Ireland concerning rattle snakes which consisted in its entirety of "there are no rattle snakes in Ireland." Well! the same might be said of servants in Aden. I do not mean to say that there are absolutely none; there is a largest supply of sorts, but my advice would be to avoid them. Like their confreres in Burma, they are expensive and very bad. They *may* improve as the Cantonment Magistrate has revived a good old custom, which has of late years been allowed to die out, of obliging all to register themselves in his office, but as they are at present it would be difficult to place them low enough in the genus. Prices are very high, and if one wants domestics, one has to pay these prices, owing to the distances from Bombay and the expense of getting men from there. A butler's wages are from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25; cook, the same; hamal and mussal, Rs. 15; dhobi, for an unmarried man, Rs. 8 with water—Rs. 10 without; bazaar cooly, Rs. 8; punka pullers, Rs. 10; syce, Rs. 15; and sweeper, Rs. 5. Bhistis, of course, we have not got. None of these prices include water, which the much-clipt master has to supply in addition to the wages.

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE is now bringing to a close his work in connection with the Code of Cantonment Regulations, by arranging the draft he has drawn, into parts, chapters, and subdivisions, so as to make it clear reading. This work will occupy about a month, and the code will then be in a fit condition for preliminary publication in the *Gazette of India*, as soon as it is agreed to by the Committee which is expected to meet after the Government returns to Calcutta.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM AND THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been directed to Mr. Baldwin Latham's report on the above subject, a *resume* of which has appeared in your paper. With your permission we should like to make a few remarks in reference to certain portions of that report, and we trust that the importance of the subject to the inhabitants of your town may induce you to find space for our letter in your valuable paper.

We notice that for the purpose of raising the sewage from the low level districts, Mr. Latham recommends "the method of transmitting power from one central station to a number of points within the district," as against the old-fashioned system of conveying the whole of the sewage to one common pumping station situated at the lowest point. Now, it is curious that the latter is the system of which Mr. Latham has, until quite recently, been a most determined advocate, as against the former system which was introduced by Mr. Isaac Shone, about eleven years ago, and has since then been adopted in about fifty towns and places in England and abroad. In his speeches and in his letters to newspapers, Mr. Latham has always opposed the Shone System of distributed stations, operated from a central source, and advocated "the one large economical pumping engine," until the success of the Shone system became so fully established that he could no longer ignore it. We have no objection whatever to Mr. Latham's attempts to copy Mr. Shone's method of dealing with the sewage of the districts where it has to be lifted; but in his report Mr. Latham has gone out of his way to condemn the use of compressed air, which, he says, has "special disadvantages when applied to the raising of sewage." He does not enter into particulars, but we presume the "disadvantages" he refers to must be those he expounded to the representative of the *Indian Times*, with the result that the weakness of his arguments was mercilessly exposed in the Scientific Papers, *Indian Engineer* and *Indian Engineering*. Now one of the great advantages of the compressed air system is that, by means of the special apparatus invented by Mr. Shone, called the *ejector*, the medium of transmission, compressed air is applied directly to the sewage to be ejected, without the interposition of any machinery between it and the sewage, the action being somewhat after the manner of the air or gas in a soda-water syphon. Everything that comes down the sewers can be admitted into the ejector, the whole of the contents, solids and liquids together, being forced out by the indestructible and unwearable "air piston" so that no screening or straining to separate the solids from the liquids, is necessary, as is the case with a pump. This special feature has induced the Corporation of Preston to adopt the Shone compressed-air ejectors—even in a situation where Mr. Latham's once-favored *large economical pumping engine* might have been used to enable them to deal with the whole of the sewage of that large and important town, a maximum quantity of 12,000,000 gallons per diem, by forcing it all, liquids and solids together, through an iron rising main on to a sewage farm at a distance of five miles from the Central Station. Now it is impossible to apply hydraulic pressure in this manner, directly upon the sewage, and therefore machinery has to be employed. In fact Mr. Latham's scheme for the supersession of the Shone System simply resolves itself into employing ordinary pumps driven by hydraulic pressure at the central station. Now these being ordinary pumps the sewage would have to be carefully screened to prevent the solid matters getting into the pump cylinder and jamming the piston or cutting up the bored and turned surfaces, which, if allowed, would certainly break down the machinery in a very short time. That is to say, these pumps would deal only with the liquid portion of the sewage, while the solid portion would have to be collected from the screens, to the great nuisance of the whole neighbourhood, and carted away, or otherwise dealt with separately, in a manner almost, if not quite as offensive as the halalcore system which Mr. Latham so justly condemns.

Now it must be borne in mind that this system, which we shall, in courtesy, term Latham's system, requires a central pumping engine to pump the water into accumulators for working the distant local pumps. In the local pump there will be the loss by friction in the pistons, rods, and other working parts, and in the central pumping-engine and also in the accumulators there will be the friction of working parts, and in the transmitting pipes there will also be considerable loss by friction, so that the resulting efficiency of the Love Lane Grove will only be a percentage of a percentage of a percentage. Now Mr. Latham admits that the efficiency of the Love Grove pumping engine is only 36 per cent., although there are no accumulators or second pumps to meet up the loss, and yet he asserts that the second pumps can be worked with an efficiency of 60 per cent. If the loss in the large economical pumping-engine is so great surely it must be proportionately greater in the smaller engines, and the resultant efficiency much less than 36 per cent. of 36 per cent., to say nothing of the loss in the accumulators and the pipes. We do not by any means wish to imply that 36 per cent. is the maximum efficiency that can be got out of a pumping engine, when everything is new and in good working order. But this Love Grove engine is an example of what it may be reduced to after a certain amount of wear and tear. How much more rapidly that wear and tear would take place in a pump, into the working parts of which all manner of solid matter is admitted we may safely leave anyone to judge? The experiments of Professor Unwin have proved that a far higher efficiency is obtained with the Shone compressed-air system. Nevertheless, we consider this question of mechanical efficiency of far inferior importance to that of *sanitary* efficiency, in which the hydraulic system fails entirely.

In the compressed-air system, the only waste product of the power is the spent air, after its work has been done in the ejector. It is never more than a few seconds in contact with the sewage during the ejection, and can be harmlessly blown away in the ejector station, up a shaft, or utilised to promote the ventilation of the gravitating sewers. How different is this from the stagnant putrid air in Mr. Latham's favorite tank sewers, accumulating perhaps for many days in spite of all efforts to promote ventilation, until a heavy rainfall gorges the tank, forcing out these poisonous gases, and saturating them with the common air of the town. Mr. Latham's waste product from his pumping system is the water used to work the hydraulic engines. The extracts given from the report do not state the pressure Mr. Latham proposes to use, but as he distinguishes it as "high pressure" water, it is evident it must be very much smaller in quantity than the sewage to be ejected. Now what does he propose to do with this spent water? He actually proposes to apply it to three purposes, *viz.*,—street-watering, irrigation, and flushing the sewers! It is probable that the water available for these three purposes would not amount to more than a small percentage of the volume of sewage dealt with, and it is an inevitable result of the arrangement that the quantity available would be least in dry weather when it is most wanted, and greatest in wet weather when it is not only not wanted at all, but an additional inconvenience to be got rid of. Mr. Latham's attempt to show that there is an actual advantage in this roundabout method of obtaining little miserable dribble of water for the three purposes he names may be compared to the folly of a person spending money in shops on the purchase of a number of articles he does not want, in order that he may be able to collect the bits of string and paper with which the parcels are made up, in case they might come in useful some time or other.

To guard against the liability of his pumping-engines getting choked and stopping, Mr. Latham proposes to have them in duplicate. Mr. Latham's own opinion as to liability of breakdown of pumping engines was thus expressed in a speech made by him at the meeting of the British Association at Southport, 1883, "only last week I was telegraphed for, because duplicate engines that I was engineer for at a water-works had both broken down, and so even with two engines there is a liability to the bad effects of a breakdown."

Reverting again to Mr. Latham's assertion that compressed air "has special disadvantages when applied to the raising of sewage," we would point out that the subject was fully investigated by a Special Committee appointed by Parliament to enquire into the best mode of improving the sanitation of the British Houses of Parliament, and presided over by that eminent Scientist Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., LL.D, F.R.S. We need hardly say that a Committee of such a character would be above all suspicion of any private interests to serve, or anything in the nature of unfair influence. The result of this enquiry, by the highest authority in the country, with power to call in to its aid the very highest scientific evidence available, was the unhesitating and unanimous adoption of the Shone System for the main drainage of the Houses of Parliament. It is against this weight of authority that Mr. Latham sets his opinion, or rather, bases his assertion, which he seems to imagine to be of higher value than such an enquiry as we have described, backed as it has been, by the successful results obtained wherever the system has been adopted in different parts of the world, a success which has driven even Mr. Latham himself to imitate by means of the so-called "hydraulic system"!

And what has Mr. Latham got in the way of practical evidence on the side of *his* system, to set against the overwhelming mass of evidence and experience on the side of Mr. Shone? One small installation at Friern Barnet, dealing only with the sewage from 80 small houses, and another installation at Esher, the result of which may be judged from the following extract from the *Surrey Comet*, of March 15, this year, reporting the meeting of the Rural Sanitary Authority of Esher, which we give verbatim :—

"Rural Sanitary Authority, March 13. Present;—General Sir O. Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., chairman, the Rev. R. H. E. Wix, Messrs. Hutchinson, Hatch, Page, Austin, Trimnel, Deacon, Blake, and Hayden.

Mr. Gosset moved a resolution to the effect that this Board was very dissatisfied with the incomplete state of the Esher Sewerage Works, which prevented the connection of private houses with the sewer being carried out. He spoke of the 'unsatisfactory nature of the hydraulic machinery,' which he was afraid would be a source of great trouble to them.

Mr. Hayden, in seconding, could not understand how their engineer came to adopt that process, but said he was told that it was mainly due to a quarrel between certain engineers as to Shone's process, which had it been adopted at Esher, would have answered well, as in other places. The board had gone out of their way to adopt a new process which had never been tried before, and it was rather hard to call upon the ratepayers for the cost of engineering experiments. If that was so, they ought to write a strong letter to Mr. Latham insisting upon his carrying the scheme through in a proper manner.

The motion was carried."

The above constitutes the only practical evidence of any kind that exists in reference to the hydraulic system which Mr. Latham recommends for Bombay. We are not concerned in criticising the other portions of Mr. Latham's report. We will, however, refer to one matter. Mr. Latham points out that the present sewers, built with an average inclination of 1 in 1347, have got silted up in many places, owing to their misuse, until the average inclination has been reduced to 1 in 2200, and many places are stagnant. Nevertheless he, himself, recommends a sewer at an inclination of 1 in 2500! What guarantee is there that this will not be equally misused? Are the natives likely to alter their habits just to please Mr. Baldwin Latham, and enable his sewer to answer, starting at little more than half the inclination that owing to these habits, proved insufficient in the old sewers? The system should be so devised as to render such a state of things impossible. And that, we maintain, Mr. Latham's scheme will not do.—Yours, &c.,

HUGHES & LANCASTER.

Chester, 12th September, 1890.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

A PRIVATE letter from Goa, dated 27th September, says :—The Vicar of Marmagoa, who, in the capacity of a parish priest, attended the Municipal election, for the purpose of identifying his parishioners, as qualified voters, has been arrested on the 26th, and is in custody. The correspondent believes that it will create a conflict between the Government and the chief ecclesiastical authority.

The editor of the *Anglo-Lusitano* sends us a copy of the following messages :—

From the President, Karachi Meeting.

Indignation meeting was held to-day. The hall was over-crowded. Great excitement, warm speeches, condemning the Governor's conduct. Sympathising telegrams were received from Lahore, Sukhur, and Kotri. The King has been telegraphed to for immediate removal of the Governor of Goa. Subscription to aid sufferers has been started.

From the President, Belgaum Meeting :—

It was proposed strongly to support the proceedings of the Portuguese community, Bombay. Subscriptions were opened for the relief of sufferers,

AO EDITOR DA "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOVA GOA, 28 de Setembro.

ELLMO. SR.,—No dia 22 do corrente respondi ao seu telegramma, dando noticia das occorrencias havidas em Margao no domingo, 21. V. sra. se serviu publicar o meu telegramma no numero de 23. Vejo, porèm, que V. sra. tem dado logar, depois d'isso, aos telegrammas que tendem a destruir a minha informagao authentica. Devo, por isso, dizer-lhe que insisto na noticia que lhe transmitti, e acrescentar que sao falsas as informagoens que lhe teem sido enviadas pelos desordeiros de Salsete.

Nao houve suspensao de garantias constitucionaes em Goa, e esta plenamente mantida a liberdade da imprensa. A justiga ordinaria tomou conta dos factos havidos e esta procedendo, conforme as leis vigentes no paiz, contra os autores dos attentados commettidos em Margao e em outras assembleas eleitoraes; e os mesmos que instigaram esses attentados, sao os que espalham telegrammas para toda a parte, com o intento de desviar de si a grande responsabilidade que sobre elles pesa, e que sera liquidada e julgada pelos tribunaes,—e de alarmar a opiniao publica.

Devo mais dizer a v. sra. que o governo local se houve neutro e com completa abstengao na ultima eleigao camararia, como v. sra. vera da inclusa copia do officio dirigido ao Administrador do Conselho de Salsete, mandando unicamente manter a ordem e o socego, como he do seu dever. Sao dois partidos que luctam em Salsete :—Um, o chamado dos Loyolas que, ha muito tempo, dispunha dos negocios municipaes, e que vendo que o recenseamento eleitoral fora rectificado por ordem da justiga na forma da lei, sentiu-se enfraquecido e recorreu aos mais torpes meios para impedir a eleigao,—e o outro composto de gente que nao podendo supportar a politica oppressiva e perniciosa do primeiro, fez a reacgao. O Governo nao protege, nem apoia qualquer d'estas duas fraccoes; quer so que se acate a lei, e se mantenha a liberdade e a seguranga individual e de propriedade, sustentando o respeito a autoridade ate oude seja justo.—Tenho a honra de ser de V. Sra. mto. atto. e ver.,

FRANCISCO JOAO XAVIER,
O Secretario General Interino.

No. 250.

Illmo. Sr.—Estando designado o dia 21 do corrente para a eleigao da nova camara municipal d'esse concelho, S. Exa. o Governador Geral me incumbe de dizer a v. sra. que adopte providencias para que se verifique essa eleigao regularmente e para que aos eleitores nao falte a necessaria seguranga e completa liberdade na escolha dos seus representantes, tendo em toda a consideragao que as eleigoes populares, livremente realisadas, sao a base fundamental dos governos representativos. Devera mais v. sra., observando as leis vigentes, abster-se de qualquer acto que possa considerar-se offensivo dos bons preceitos de completa isempgao da autoridade, empregando, porem, todos os meios legaes, para que se nao repita o facto de ser forjada uma eleigao falsa, accompanhada de documentos igualmente falsos, pois tao lamentaveis expedientes tendem a perverter a educagao popular, desautorisam os partidos e deshonram a quem recorre a tao torpes meios.

Se, para evitar tal facto, for necessario o emprego do da forga, v. sra. devera usar d'ella com a prudencia e energia indispensavel em semelhantes casos. A forga de policia devera ser collocada de modo que nao embarace a liberdade da urna, e que v. sra. ou os seus delegados possam ter n'ella prompto auxilio, quando d'elle carecerem e for requisitado.

Sua Exa. confia plenamente no costumado zelo de v. sra., no seu amor a ordem e respeito a lei, que sabera desempenhar convenientemente a sua missao.

Deus guarde a v. sra.—Secretaria do Governo Geral em Pangim, 15 de setembro de 1890.

Illmo Sr. Administrador do conselho Salsete.

O Secretario Geral interino,
FRANCISCO JOAO XAVIER.

(*Translation.*)

NOVA GOA, SEPT. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the 22nd instant I replied to your telegrams giving the information about the occurrence, that took place at Margaum, on Sunday, the 21st. You were kind enough to publish my telegram in your issue of the 23rd. I find, however, that you gave insertion, after this, to telegrams that tended to destroy my authentic information. I must, therefore, tell you, that I repeat the information transmitted to you, and would accentuate the fact that the information which has been conveyed to you by the law-breakers of Salsette is false. There was no suspension of constitutional guarantees in Goa, and the liberty of the press is fully maintained. The ordinary justice took cognisance of the facts that have occurred, and is proceeding, in accordance with the laws of the country, against the authors of the attempts that have been made in Margaum, and at other electoral assemblies, and the same persons who instigated these attempts are the same who despatch telegrams to all parts with intent to free themselves of the great responsibility that weighs upon them, and which will have to be accounted for and judged by the tribunals, and the responsibility, I say, of misleading the public opinion.

I must, moreover, tell you that the local Government preserved strict neutrality, and completely abstained from any interference in the late election of the Municipal Corporation as you will observe from the enclosed copy of an order addressed to the Administrador of the Province of Salsette, only ordering the maintenance of order and decorum, as in duty bound. There are two parties that struggle against each other at Salsette; the one is called Loyolist, which for a long time have been disposing of municipal affairs, and that seeing that the electoral franchise was rectified at the instance of justice in conformity with the law, found themselves weakened, and had recourse to base means to obstruct the elections; and the other party, which is composed of persons who, not being able to lend support to the oppressive and pernicious policy of the former, advocate a policy of reaction. The Government does not protect or support any of the two factions; desiring that the law may be respected and individual liberty and security of life and property may be maintained, ensuring respect to authority as far as it may be just.—I have the honour, &c.,

FRANCISCO JOAO XAVIER,
Acting Secretary General.

No. 250.

Sir,—The date of the 21st instant having been fixed for the new Municipal election of this province, his Excellency the Governor-General directs me to inform you that you may adopt the necessary measures in order to conduct this election with regularity, and that for the elections there may not be wanting the necessary security and perfect freedom, in the choice of their representatives, taking into consideration that popular elections, conducted with freedom, are the fundamental basis of representative Governments. Moreover, having in view the respect to the existing laws, you ought to abstain yourself from any act that may be considered offensive to the sound principles of complete exemption of authority employing, however, all lawful means, that the fact of having forged a false election, accompanied by equally false documents, may not be repeated, because deplorable expedients of this kind tend to pervert popular education, stultify the parties, and dishonour those that resort to such reprehensible methods. If to avoid such a result the employment of the military be necessary, you ought to use it with a prudence and energy indispensible in such cases. The police force should be placed in such a way, that it may not embarrass the liberty of the men, and that you or your delegates may have such help when you may have need of it by requisitions. His Excellency trusts to your well-known zeal, in your love of order, and respect to law, that you *will* be able to know how to execute conveniently your mission, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The translation of the telegram, addressed to you by the President of the Salsette Municip

world, especially, young children, as a means of developing their characters and even their abilities. It must be said before all that a cultivated, pious, and affectionate mother is the best of all infant teachers; and, looking back to my own infant days, I see a picture which always exercises, so far as my rude nature admits of it, a beautifying influence and force on me, and I am sure every man and woman present here can also look back upon a picture which always exercises a moral, stimulating influence all through their lives. This is the characteristic of the maternal teaching. But we must also recognise that no individual mother can give her children all they need to enable them to go through this world, and perform their due part in it. Her narrow experience, affections and love, and partiality are apt to mislead her, but in a good school all these deficiencies can, in a great measure, be got rid of. If besides the maternal instruction you receiveyou go to a good school,you get a far better and more balanced discipline and education than you can obtain by mere home teaching. Teachers in this school, and in all good schools,should always consider that they do themselves occupy a post of enormous responsibility and obligation, and that they have to perform their work not as with man but as unto God. Children's habits and manners must be cultivated in certain set models, discipline must be insisted on, and work must be got through in certain set forms. Yet, they should feel in all that they do that the maternal feeling predominates, and they must work with the determination to attain high success and gain many souls for eternal salvation. Acting in this spirit they will supplement good home influences, and even supply the place of them.

The elder pupils of this school seem to do extremely well, and Mrs. Sorabji has every reason to congratulate herself upon the very remarkable success which has attended her and her daughters. It was my gratifying duty a few years ago, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Mrs. Sorabjee's daughter, and I must say that I never performed a duty which gave me greater pleasure, for I feel that special cultivation is absolutely essential to the women of this country in order that the men may advance. In this country you have not those beautiful histories of civilization which we in Europe have, and as the people of this country are placed on an entirely different moral foundation to that which we, as Christians, possess, it is only through the education of your women that great ends will ever be attained. Therefore, in this country, far more than in England, I feel that the "woman's cause is man's; they sink or rise together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free" I am personally an advocate for female education, as far as it can be carried out. There is, however, one obvious and material obstacle in the ways and habits of the great majority in this country. It is a special privilege and duty of Christian ladies by their useful, pure, and elevated lives to overcome such prejudices, and clear the way for all their sisters. The medical profession is one which has been lately taken up in Europe by a large number of ladies, and I trust their example will be followed by the natives of this country. There is, when they receive the requisite efficiency a career of the highest benevolence, and of the greatest material success open to them. The habits and customs of native society in this country, their ideas as to the association of the sexes—are such that male doctors do not find access to thousands of suffering women. A female medical practitioner will be readily admitted where male doctors may not go, and if having a knowledge of the vernacular language she qualifies herself for the duties of a surgeon or physician—especially of a physician—she becomes a great benefit to society. We know that there are thousands and millions who would be glad to receive female aid, but who will not care to be treated by a male practitioner. Therefore, every lady who has acquired the requisite amount of primary and secondary education for a professional career will do well to think of entering it. It is not limited to women of great and high attainments only. I would recommend to a great many girls to qualify for a lower standard and find a field for themselves in sick nursing. Nursing is half the business of the sick room, and the physician often fails unless he is ably seconded by a good nurse. Many may easily place themselves in a position of independence, without having any very great qualifications—and not only in a position of independence, but one of great usefulness, and a position in which she may relieve untold suffering—by qualifying themselves as nurses. Whether a girl is married or not, it can do her no harm to be a good nurse. I congratulate the school and its conductors on the remarkable success which has attended it, and the great interest which they have aroused, not only in his Excellency the Governor, but in those who have become benefactors of this institution, from his Highness the Thakore of Bhownugger to the person unknown to fame at the end of the list which has just been read out to you. I am sure you will combine with me in the wish for the continued success of this institution, and that it may continue to send forth successful aspirants to a position in the University of Bombay. But we hope still more that it may send out a continued stream of useful members fit for any position which they may be called upon to fill in society, and who will reflect honour upon the institution from which they come. And we hope that their example will be emphasised by those who have become benefactors of the institution. I can conceive nothing which can do more good to a school and to the individuals themselves than this return of benefits. There is nothing which one can look upon with greater satisfaction in after years, or which exercises a most holy influence upon them, than the memory of the pious benefactor, which is still preserved. And I believe that every instance of this kind serves as a stimulus to further benefactions, and so far to the improvement of the whole tone of society. There are many more things on which I might dilate, and to which I should like to direct your attention, but the programme before us has a good deal in it. I regret that I had not a longer notice that I would be called upon to address you this evening, for then I might have had something more worthy of your acceptance. For once in my life I am able to stand up to utter nothing but continued felicitations.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN KINCAID and Dr. Beery, Royal Irish Fusiliers, exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions of their regiments respectively.

THE following officers come out as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Harvest, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Baker and Wallis, West India Regiment; and Alexander, Wiltshire Regiment.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenants Hopkins and Ewart, Seaforth Highlanders; Hall, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain Trower, South Wales Borderers; and Surgeons Fletcher and Cree, Medical Staff.

THE following officers come out to India during the ensuing trooping season:—Royal Engineers: Lieutenants Adams, Farwell, Panet, Coldstream, Saunders, Scott, Griffith, Wilkinson and Babington. Veterinary Department: Veterinary Surgeons Morgan and Salssic

THE following appointments have been made:—17th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant W. S. Mardall to be Adjutant. 15th Sikhs: Lieutenant R. J. D. Moseley to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant N. A. Lewarne, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officers on probation.

THE undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 1st September:—Major Stowell and Lieutenant Elgood, Devonshire Regiment, and Lieutenants Lock, 29th Bombay Infantry, Bell, 32nd Pioneers, Magrath, 1st Sikh Infantry, Limond, 6th Punjab Infantry, and Wright, Northumberland Fusiliers.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Major Hewat, Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenants Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Sullivan, Border Regiment, and Rickards, Royal Munster Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalions: Majors Lougbourne, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Bowicke, Manchester Regiment; and Lieutenants Vigors, Royal Irish Regiment, Paul, Border Regiment, and Walker, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant H. de B. Codrington 31st Punjab Infantry, to Simla, on medical certificate, from 4th September to 2nd November 1890. Captain L. St. C. Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment, in India, on private affairs, to 27th November. Lieutenant W. E. White, 1st, Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language. The leave granted to Lieutenant C. A. H. Brett, Suffolk Regiment, has been extended to 28th February 1891.

A HIRED cruiser—the Somali—has been for some time past attached to the fleet on the East Coast of Africa and Mr. Labouchere hears that there is a probability of her being purchased when the contract of hire expires. "This," he says, "has always proved a most disadvantageous and wasteful method of acquiring ships. Had the Somali been bought outright in the first instance, she would probably have cost very little more than has been spent on the hire, with a possibility of making a profit by selling her, should she not be needed when the emergency for which she was required had passed. As it is, we shall probably pay nearly as much for her as she could have been bought for in the first instance, and the huge sum spent on hire will be a dead loss."

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will kindly allow me to reply through your columns to your correspondent, "C.P.," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 16th inst. It is perhaps late, but better late than never.

"C.P." begins by denying the private character of the Morris College, and alleges the reason that subscriptions were raised for the same all over the province. I do not see how this destroys its private character, for I used the expression "private enterprize" as distinguished from Government institution, and Mr. Mackenzie has himself used this expression in his address in this sense. The action of district councils and municipalities in contributing to the fund needs no justification. Before the change of policy, the Government collected the education tax, but neglected their duty of providing means for higher education in the southern districts. That the district council and municipalities have been able to bring into existence an institution for collegiate education, wherein Government had failed so long, from their surplus after providing adequately for primary education, is rather to be commended than censured. Neither does it detract from the merit of the institution thus established. "C.P." further on, by the use of the simple expression "the Hislop College already flourishing" very ingenuously strengthens his argument. He suggests that the Hislop College as at present existed previous to Morris College. But he ought to have known that when the trustees of the Morris College fund took their final resolution, the missionaries had distinctly said that they were not in a position to maintain a college teaching up to the B. A. degree, and that their B. A. classes were actually opened after the establishment of the Morris College. Even supposing that the Hislop College did exist as at present, yet many people have objections to sending their boys to mission schools or colleges, which ought not to be ignored. When, after the rejection of the technical scheme framed by the local administration, the Morris College authorities were asked by the head of the local administration to say whether they cared for the Government grant, it is only perverted ingenuity to say that the grant was surrendered as a sort of solatium. By the adjective clause, "which at their invitation had framed a complete technical scheme" "C.P." suggests that the proposal of devoting the Morris College funds to a technical institution originated with the trustees of that fund, and it is certainly difficult to reconcile this with what he says a little above, *viz.*, that Mr. Browning and Mr. Mackenzie had good grounds for asking the Morris College trustees to devote their funds to a technical institution. And perhaps by this time "C. P." knows better, and is convinced that it was not owing to the agitation got up by a Mahratta Brahmin pleader that the scheme was thrown out.

In my former letter I purposely abstained from saying anything derogatory of the attempts made towards the establishment of a scheme of technical education, but on the contrary acknowledged the good intentions of the local Government and expressed my thankfulness for the same. I only suggested that what was done was not sufficient to found a claim upon of having laid a foundation or sown the seed of technical education. If any foundations are laid, they will certainly not support a superstructure of technical education. If any seed is sown it will not produce the fruit that is expected of it. I may be excused even if I doubt the vitality of the seed. If by technical education is meant such education as will produce skilled artizans or labourers, which has more to do with manufactures than the production of raw material I don't see how establishing a patwari school or a mistry class will further it. In the short space of a letter I cannot enter into details, but I may remark that the course of studies prescribed for the two classes is not even elementary. Raw boys are admitted,or rather driven, into a school, and for two years they are stuffed with something they cannot comprehend. When after cramming for two years they begin to understand a little, and evince some interest, their course ends. Itinerant teachers were engaged one for each circle, as one of the means of giving a modern turn to the system of provincial education. They travelled to different centres in the circle where schoolmasters were segregated, and instructed them in physic. These schoolmasters, young and old, were dragged through heat, light, and electricity in three months, and were in the end subjected to an examination in the same. The poor men, for the dread of losing their appointments or promotions, somehow or other managed to get through the examination. But I am sure by this time they have forgotten everything that was forced into their heads against their will.

With respect to the Chief Commissioner's attitude towards the bar, your correspondent has no better plea to make than the shifting of responsibility. He admits by implication that the rules framed under the Legal Practitioners Act,if framed by Mr. Mackenzie, would not be consistent with his expressed desire of having a good native bar, and in order to save the Chief Commissioner he gives up the Judicial Commissioner. But this shifting does not serve him, for the rules were previously approved by the local Government. If "C. P." were a little more careful he would not have fallen into the error of imputing to me the remarks on the calibre of the teachers in the local law classes, for I only quoted the words of Mr. Mackenzie.

Your correspondent would have done better had he taken up my challenge and named a few "notable pleaders," "platform orators," or "self styled-reformers" of these provinces, instead of contenting himself with saying—"There has been a good deal of that here, too." I cannot suppose he omitted to do so out of any solicitous considerations for the personalities that it might have involved, for he has enough of that in his letter. "C. P." makes no secret of his antagonism to the Congress, but in addition gives vent to his wrath against poor Mahratta Brahmins, and the exceedingly useful movement of the Gourakshana Sabha. With respect to his hatred of the Mahratta Brahmins, "C. P." appears to be much behind the times. This traditional ill-feeling against the Brahmins originated in the Bombay Presidency, and was thence transmitted all over the peninsula. But the times have changed, and at least in the Bombay Presidency the two communities have, I think, come to understand each other much better.

"C. P." is only rash when he goes out of his way to condemn the Gourakshana movement, for he does it through ignorance. Better acquaintance with the origin, aims, and objects of the movement will cure him of it, for I hope he has not done so out of mere spite against the leaders.

I did not think it possible for even a most careless reader to read my remark of inappropriateness as applying to Mr. Mackenzie's remarks on the University system. But "C. P." seems up to anything. Speaking of inappropriateness, I may further add that I am an Indian and do not pretend to know English notions of propriety and good taste, but according to our notions, it is both against propriety and good taste for one guest to pick a quarrel with another guest in the face of the host. Most of the Morris College trustees and a number of pleaders were among Mr. Mackenzie's audience, and they were as much guests of the missionaries as himself. And what is more, the Rev. Mr. Whitten, speaking just before him, had declared on behalf of the mission that they wished to live in peace and amity with similar institutions in the city, meaning thereby the Morris College, the City School, and others, and looked upon them as workers in the same field.

I will not add anything as to the personal criticism indulged in by "C. P." but I hope he has known by this time that he has altogether missed the mark. In conclusion, I ask "C. P." and others as well to remember what a classial English author has said: "Calling names does no good; to speak worse of anything than it deserves, does only take off from the credit of the accuser."—Yours, &c.,

Nagpur, Sept. 28. M. N. P.

[*** We have also received a letter on this subject from "Fanatic Cow-worshiper."—ED. *B. G.*]

No further news has been received from Lieutenant Cole at Changsil. The first detachment of 200 police should have reached that fort on the 25th and 200 of the 40th Bengal Infantry ought to be there by the end of this month at the latest.

WHEN next both Bench and Bar pursue a person who has thrown a shoe at a litigant in open court, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "may we be there to see." It is an incident unique in the history of jurisprudence. It happened in Allahabad; and the affair seems to have occurred in this way. A man came, as aforesaid, into the court, flung a shoe at a complainant in a case, and fled. The police in court went in pursuit, "followed by the Bench and Bar." Then the offender being captured by his pursuers, the Bench came back, and resuming its former position, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment—a sentence which would go to show that the Bench's temper had been ruffled by the pursuit. This is one reason, perhaps, why it has not been the procedure that the Bench should purue prisoners; and in this case, at least, it seemed to have been unnecessary exertion because of the police being on the spot. Of course, if the account is a mistake on the part of the reporter, these comments are unnecessary: but they may stand good in case such a thing ever comes to pass.

FACTORY WORK IN LANCASHIRE AND IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in your issue of the 26th inst. that Mr. Isaac Whittaker has began challenging us people as to the truth of his statements. His writing to your paper and also the English papers is all right, but the word challenge does not go down so very well, and although I am of his opinion in respect of the hours of labour in India being regulated by its own council and have written to the English papers on the subject, I stated that they ought to first reduce the hours of labour of the railway employes and also the tram-guards and drivers who were working 16 hours per day, and then interfere with the Indian cotton operatives, all the same I cannot allow Mr. Whittaker's statements to pass without any remarks.

In the first place he speaks of the Millowners and the Chamber of Commerce members, but does not mention the fact that the operatives are the chief agitators on the subject, it may be called selfishness on their part to do so, but as an Englishman, I do not like the implication, especially coming from one of the same countryman. I should think your correspondent does not expect that the Lancashire men will see a portion of their trade slipping from their hands, and never make the slightest attempt to stop it on the ground that it is selfishness to do so. He again says that the cotton operatives of this country are better off than the English people in the same business. I wonder would the Lancashire self minder think so if he came here and followed a pair of mules 13 hours per day, and this for at least 6 days per week, and earn Rs. 22 per month, and in taking a fresh situation he has to work a month and twenty days before he gets any pay at all. I rather think Mr. Whittaker's statement would soon fall to the ground with a trial, and the native if attentive to his work never sees his home in daylight only on the stopping days, and when he gets there it is only a novel, compare that with the home of a Lancashire spinner and see where the line will come of comfort. True some of the Lancashire men deal with their Uncle at the sign of the 3 balls, but compare these with the number of Hindoos dealing with the marwarris, and you will find it again in favour of the Lancashire man. Again say the Indian cotton spinner works in a purer atmosphere than the Englishman. I have always understood that the more a place were crowded with human beings the atmosphere were contaminated the more, and as there are three times more employes in an Indian mill than in a Lancashire mill,the atmosphere must be in favour of the latter, as this is the only way the atmosphere can be contaminated in a mill. And again the law compels the Lancashire mill to be whitewashed once every 14 months, I suppose in many cases in India it is at least a few years. Mr. Whittaker winds up his letter by saying that he commenced work at 9 years of age, and never went to school in his life. I myself commenced work in a Lancashire mill at the age of 8 years, now 36 years ago, and at that time I was compelled to go to school half of the day. It appears strange to me that there should be two laws in cotton mills at that time and I never worked the hours he names, viz., from 5-30 a. m. to 7-40 p. m., the mills working only from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. He says he never lost a day's pay in his 35 years. That is quite phenomenal,and is a case out of 10,000 or more, and from this one cannot wonder at him liking to see his name in the paper, but one might reasonably ask him where he got his knowledge of compiling letters for the paper from if he never went to school a day in his life. The statements he makes may probably find their way in the native papers when they will imagine that he worked every day in 35 years, some of them not knowing that the mills in England stop 1½ days in every week, I do not like the idea of my name appearing in the public news, but he in a sort of compels (in his challenge) me to sign my name,—Yoursl, &c.

JOHN LANCASTER, Manager

Jalgaon.

THE VALUE OF EUCALYPTUS LEAVES.

THE following is an extract from the report on the Lucknow Horticultural Garden for the year ending 31st March last, concerning the use of eucalyptus leaves on railways:—

With regard to the use of the extract obtained from eucalyptus leaves for cleaning locomotive boilers, Mr. A. E. Ryles, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, after a year's trial, pronounces it to be a ready first-rate disincrustator. He obtains 1,000 gallons of strong fluid from a maund of leaves, and finds that from 8 to 12 gallons of it enables a locomotive to run 1,000 miles without it being necessary to wash the boiler out.

To experimenters it may be useful to know that when first used on a dirty boiler, the incrustation does not begin to move till from three to six weeks, and it takes about six months to remove all the scale. Though slow, it appears to be certain, and should be perserved with.

From the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
To the Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bengal and North-West Railway.

EUCALYPTUS FLUID.

The leaves are at present purchased from the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, though at most two years hence we will have our own supply from young plants bought from the above gardens or raised in Gorakhpur from seed.

The advertised patent fluid, called the extract of "Eucalyptus Globulus" is sold at Rs. 3-8 per gallon in Bombay. We got plants of the Eucalyptus globulus, rostrata and resinifera. The whole of the first died, but the other two are growing vigorously, and I do not find that there is any more strength in the liquid from the globulus than from from the others, so our supply is certain.

We extract 1,000 gallons of strong liquor from one maund of leaves, which cost us in Gorakhpur Rs. 2-8 with Rs. 5 for fuel, and cost of labour *nil*;—total one and a half pie per gallon.

We put into a dirty boiler 12 gallons of liquor, and repeat it after each trip of from 300 to 450 miles. The action begins after the first trip, and takes the scales clean off the copper box in a month, and is during this time acting more slowly in softening and loosening scale from the iron shell, and still more slowly from the brass tubes.

From my present knowledge of this fluid, I think it will take not less than six months to remove all the objectionable scale from a boiler at a cost of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per half-year per boiler afterwards.

The saving in coal should be many times the above, not to mention the saving we expect in repairs to boilers,as also in washing out water,as I find we can run from 1,000 to 1,200 miles without a wash-out, and without priming. Our old system was to wash out after every 300 to 450 miles, and then often have to blow off half a glass of water on account of priming before the run was complete.

The scale comes off both softenod and in large pieces, and in great quantities, as you have seen. When first it is put into dirty boilers, great care is needed to see the water spaces do not become solid, as the scale will block them if allowed to remain too long without a wash-out.

Altogether, the results so far are very satisfactory, and I will duly report the internal appearance of the first boiler I have occasion to examine as to whether pitting has ceased or not.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE following are the draws for the various rounds:—

First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Final Round.
1. Mr. F. A. Provost vs. 2. Mr. H. L. Stockdale, R.A.	Winner		
3. Mr. H. B. Thurburn vs. 4. Mr. C. Fitzclarence, R.E.	Winner	Winner vs. 5. Mr. H. M. Steuart	Winner
6. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac vs. 7. Mr. T. H. Twiss.	Winner vs. Mr. J. H. Twiss.	Winner	vs.
8. Mr. H. G. Gell. vs. 9. Mr. A. H. King.	Mr. H. G. Gell. vs. Mr. A. H. King.	Winner	
10. Mr. F. T. Rickards. vs. 11. Mr. A. E. Barton, 4th Bo. Rifles	Mr. F. T. Rickards. vs. Mr. A. E. Barton.	vs. Winner	Winner

First Round to be played off by Monday, 6th October.
Second Round do. Wednesday, 8th October.
Third Round do. Friday, 10th October.
Final Round to be played on Saturday, 11th October.

By order of the Committee
J. H. TWISS, Lieut., R.E.,
Hon. Sec., Racquets.

THE banks of the United Kingdom, numbering 380, have deposited with them £900,000,000 sterling belonging to their customers; and it is calculated that a considerable portion—perhaps a fifth—of this vast amount will never be claimed. Numbers of persons deposit money without any intimation of the fact to their friends, and then disappear from the scene.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, the 27th instant, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang being in the chair, and there were also present:—Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Messrs. J. P. Phythian, Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, A. H. Nazar, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Messrs. R. P. Karkaria, Murarji Goculdas, and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, hon. secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

The honorary secretary said that the Society had in its Museum some 10,000 to 12,000 geological and mineralogical specimens, which had not been properly classified or catalogued. He accordingly wrote under the directions of the Committee to Government, enquiring whether they would be pleased to make the services of a competent geologist in the public service available for the purpose. He was glad to inform the meeting that Government had kindly permitted Mr. H. M. Page, head-master in the College of Science, Poona, to undertake the duty during the coming vacation of the College, when the task would not interfere with his College work, the Society making the requisite arrangements with that gentleman. Mr. Page called at the Society's rooms and proposed arrangements for the work.

AN ILLUMINATED MS. COPY OF DANTES' DIVINA COMEDIA.

The honorary secretary, in laying on the table an illuminated manuscript copy in parchment of Dantes' Divinia Comedia, in the possession of the Society, said that he had much pleasure in exhibiting the manuscript to the meeting. The immediate occasion for its exhibition arose from an inquiry made by Sir George Birdwood as to the existence of this manuscript copy in the Society's library. Members were doubtless aware that in the July number of the *Journal of Indian Art* to hand by the mail before the last, Sir George Birdwood had published his valuable report on the old records and relics of the East India Company with illustrations of charters, grants, facsimile letters, views, &c. Remarking on his discovery of a copy of D'Kerhelob's "Bibliotheque Orientale" out of a Parsee's godown in Bombay. Sir George Birdwood makes the following reference to the manuscript copy now on the table:—"On becoming secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, I went up under the roof of the Town Hall, and began kicking up my heels among the heaps of rubbish, lying all about the place, just on the chance of stumbling on some 'hid treasure,' when presently I struck 'thud' against a large vellum quarto. It turned out to be an illuminated manuscript of Dante's poems, with a miniature of the poet, all painted within thirty years of his death; and certified by the Secretary of the Ambrosian Library at Milan to be one of the noblest manuscripts of Dante extant. There was no record of the volume to be traced anywhere, until after going back for years in the minute books of my predecessors I found that it had been presented to the Society in, if I remember rightly, 1827, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone." Mr. Javerilal said that in a letter, dated the 22nd August, he had from Sir George Birdwood, the learned Doctor asked to let him know if the copy was all right still. "It is worth," says Sir George, "a lakh of rupees, and I made a regular shrine of it, showing it to all distinguished strangers. Every learned Jesuit that passed through Bombay used to be shown it; and I recollect one of them saying that it was absolutely priceless, and that £10,000 would be given for it at once in Italy. I shall be very grateful indeed if you will take the trouble to inform me on the subject?" In reply to this inquiry, the speaker said, he wrote back to Sir George to say that on receipt of his letter he, Mr. Javerilal, examined the manuscript copy very carefully. It was also shown to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Macdonell, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Mr. W. E. Hart, and Mr. Westlake, who were probably not aware till then of the existence of this literary curiosity in the library. They all thought that the manuscript, which was more than five hundred years old, was preserved in good order and condition. There were indeed a few pages in the beginning which had some holes here and there made into them, but the bulk of the copy was remarkably neat, clean, and free from the ravages of white ants. Powdered camphor was constantly put into the body of the leaves. The fly-leaf of the copy bears on it the words: "To the Bombay Literary Society, presented by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, President of the Society." The inside of the leather-binding has on it an inscription in Italian, of which Dr. Da Cunha has kindly furnished the following translation:—

"Magnificent book in parchment of the Divina Comedia of Dante Alighieri, which equals in preservation and in beauty those existing in the leading libraries of Europe, especially that existing in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, with which it has been compared. The form of the characters shows that its date is near the middle of the XIV. Century, that is, thirty years after the death of Dante, which took place in 1321, at the age of 56. The miniatures at the head of each canto allude to the contents of each canto, and indicate the style of the art of the XIV. Century, in a way that renders this book highly precious."

THE GAME OF BALL-BAT.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody then read the following paper on "The Game of Ball-Bat (Chowgan gui) among the Ancient Persians, as described in the Epic of Firdousi."

The modern Parsees of India have made cricket, the national game of their esteemed rulers, their own. But it appears from the Shah Nameh of Firdousi, the great epic poet of Persia, that a game of ball-bat, though not like that of cricket was known to their ances tors, the ancient Persians. The game was played, with great enthusiasm,not only in the later Sassanian period, but also in the earlier times of the Kaianian dynasty. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, played it as a means of healthy exercise and recreation. Even friendly international matches were arranged under the captainship of the leading men of the rival races. They were played with an accompaniment of music just as we see at the present day. The result of the matches was looked to with great eagerness and anxiety.

Firdousi calls this game Chowgan gni. Chowgan means a bat as well as the ground on which the game is placed. Gui means a ball.

The game was played on foot as well as on horseback. Young children generally played it on foot. It is said of the Duke of Wellington that he used to say that he won his Waterloo on the cricket ground, meaning thereby that the precision and the discipline under which he played the game were of great use to determine his future character as a great commander. The following historical anecdote from the Shah Nameh illustrates how this game of chowgan gui was made use of to know the character of a child and determine the nobility of its birth. This is one of the four references that I have been able to collect from the Shah Nameh on the subject of this game.

Ardeshir Babegan (Artaxerxes I.) the founder of the Sassanian dynasty of Persia, having defeated Ardwan (Artabanes), the last monarch of the Parthian dynasty, on the classical field of Ram Hormuz, on the banks of the river Karun, ascended the throne of Persia, and took a daughter of the deposed sovereign in marriage. She, instigated by her eldest brother Behman, who was then in India, tried to poison her husband Ardeshir, with a view to bring about the return of the Parthian dynasty to the throne of Iran. Her wicked attempt was discovered by Ardeshir, who ordered one of his ministers to put her to death. This minister while taking away the queen from the court of the king to put his royal master's order into execution found that she was *enciente*. With a view of bringing about a reconciliation in the future, and of securing an heir to the throne in case the king had no other issue hereafter, the minister protected the queen in his palace. In order to guard against the suspicions of the king in future as a likely father of the child he got himself castrated. He put the castrated parts in a box and though pale and weak through the effects of the operation went in a litter to the king and requested him to let the box be kept in his treasury until the time he called for it.

At the proper time the queen was delivered of a male child whom the minister named Shahpur, *i. e.*, the son of the king. This was the Shahpur who defeated the Roman Emperor Valerian at the battle of Odessa.

Time rolled on, when seven years after this event the minister one day found the king very gloomy. On enquiry he found that the thought of being heirless made the king sad. The king said to him, "A father without the son, is like a son without the father. Never will a stranger press him to his heart." The minister took hold of this golden opportunity, and divulged the secret to the king. He sent for the box from the treasury of the king, showed him its contents, and said that he had done so to be above suspicion as a likely father of the child. The King in order to further satisfy himself about the legitimacy of the child, ordered the boy to be brought to him in the company of one hundred children of the same age and countenance and to be made to play the game of chowgan gui before him so that he might determine by his own paternal affections which out of the hundred children was his prince. In the words of Firdousi he said:—"Now find out a hundred children who resemble him in stature, appearance, form, and size, and are dressed like him without the slightest difference. Send all these children with bats, get a ball, and send them to the 'Maidan.' When all the beautiful children will be on the plain, my soul will be moved by my affection for my child. My own heart will give evidence of the truth of thy words, and will recognize my child."

The minister followed the instructions of his master and the king recognized his child out of the hundred children. To make matters more certain he asked one of his attendants to go in the midst of the children and throw the ball towards him. He said:—"Whoever out of these children advances bravely in the midst of the brave, like a lion, and carries away the ball from my presence without respect for anybody in this assembly, he undoubtedly must be my real child, of my own blood, body, and family."

The attendant went among the children and threw the ball towards the king. All the children ran after the ball, but when they saw it was very close to his Majesty they dared not go before him. But Shahpur ran after it, and threw it back among the children. This convinced Ardeshir that Shahpur was a royal prince, and was therefore not at all afraid to go before his royal father.

Mirkhond differs a little from the version of Firdousi. According to this historian, the ball went close to the king in the usual course of the play, and was not thrown by an attendant. Again according to the version of Shahzeeleb Jalel Kojor, when the ball happened to be thrown towards the king he picked it up and threw it into his palace through an adjoining window. No boy dared to go into the royal palace to fetch it, but Shahpur went in as one would go into his own house.

An earlier reference to this game is found in the reign of King Lohrosp. Gustasp, the eldest son of this monarch, through the intelligence displayed by him in this game of chowgan gni and in other athletic sports, won the good favour of the Kaiser of Roum and Gustasp, having quarrelled with his father, left his Persian court, and went under an assumed name to the country of the Kaiser of Roum. The Kaiser had a very beautiful marriageable daughter, whom he asked to choose her husband from a large assembly of the *elite* of his city. The daughter, Kaitabun by name, found none in that assembly to meet her wishes. Thereupon the Kaiser called an assembly of the middle class of men in his city. Kaitabun chose Gustasp from the large assembly, having previously seen his features in a dream. The Kaiser did not like the choice but having given his promise to Kaitabun to let her choose her husband he could not honourably withdraw it. He permitted the marriage but asked Kaitabun to leave the royal palace with her husband. A short time after when some public sports were held Gustasp went and showed such manliness and intelligence in the sports and among them in the game of ball-bat, that the Kaiser was struck with his valour and received him and his daughter into his favour again.

It appears from Firdousi that this game was played on horseback. He says:—"He ordered to place a saddle upon his horse, which enrolled the earth under his feet. He marched to the Maidan of the Kaiser and went up to the place, where he saw the strokes of the bat. He asked from them a ball and a bat and threw it (the ball) right in the midst of the riders. He then spurred his horse from its place. The hands and the feet of the heroes (players) stopped short of playing. The ball disappeared so fast under his stroke that nobody in the plain could see it. How can a rider see his ball, however fast he rode?"

This reference to the game reminds us of the modern polo which, let it be remembered, has been introduced into India in recent years from Kashmir and Afghanistan, countries which were formerly owned by the ancient Persians.

The third reference to this game is in the reign of Kaikaŝs, the Kavi Usadhan of the Avesta. His eldest son Siavush was sent by him against the Turanian king Afrosiab, with whom he entered into a treaty of peace. The Persian king not approving his conduct Siavush delivered the command of his Persian Army to a Persian General, and then went over to the country of Afrasiah, and made it his home, rather than return to the anger of his father and to the machinations of Sovdabel, his step-mother, who had done her best to bring him into the disfavour of his father. It was in his adopted country that the Persian prince played a game of chowgan gui with the Turanian king Afrosiab. It is a very interesting match that Firdousi describes. It is an international match between the Iranians and the Turanians. Siavush, the Persian prince, captains the Iranian team, and Afrosiab, the Turanian king, captains the Turanian team. The teams were made up of eight on either side.

According to Firdousi the Turanian king having intimated the previous night his wish to play a game, both parties appeared on the Maidan the next morning when Afrosiab said:—"Let us choose our companions for striking the ball. You place yourself on that side, I will remain here, and this assembly will also divide itself into two parties."

At first Siavush who was more of a guest of the Turanian king refused to take the opposite side and stand as an antagonist to the king. He offered to play on the side of the king. The Turanian king wished him to take the lead of the opposite party saying, "One day, on the death of the Persian monarch Kaus as his heir to the throne you shall be my rival and my antagonist." Then the Iranian king selected his team. It consisted of the most elect of his courtiers—Gulbad, Karsivaz, Jehan, Poulad, Prian, Nestihan, and Human formed his team. Among these one was his brother, another his prime minister, and the rest his military commanders. Then the king gave to Siavush, Rouin, Schidah, Sudermiang, Arasp, and three other Turanians to form his team. Siavush naturally objected. As the king desired Siavush to show his ability in the game as the future king of Iran, and therefore as his future antagonist, it was fair that he should have his Iranians as his colleagues. He said:—"Oh! Glorious monarch! Who among these will dare to place himself before the ball? They are all the friends of the king and I am alone. I am the only one to look after the bat. If your Majesty will permit me I will bring to the Maidan my team from the Iranians. They will help me in striking the ball according to the rules of both the sides."

Afrosiab complied with this resonable request and Siavush chose his own team of eight from amongst the Iranians, and thus the game became an international match between the Iranians and the Turanians.

The playing of music as then known was a signal to commence the game. The music which was like that of our modern fifes and drums is thus described by Firdousi:—"The tambour began to be heard over the Maidan and the dust raised by the players went up to the sky. With the music of the cymbal and the trumpets, the very Maidan began as it were to dance."

The description which follows shows that though the game was played on horseback like the modern polo, it differed from it in an important point. The ball was not let to roll on the ground but was thrown high in the air. The opposite team went running after it on the horse and threw it back in the air in the opposite direction. The ball was thrown back before it reached the ground. The game was something like the modern tennis on a very large scale and on horseback.

To resume the description of the above international match. Afrosiab, the captain of the Turanian team, first set the ball rolling, or rather we should say set the ball flying in the air. The Iranian captain Siavush spurred his horse, and returned the blow before the ball could touch the ground. He did so with such a great force that none of the Turanian team could run after it and return the blow. The result of this first play then was a triumph for the Iranian team.

Then Afrosiab sent a new ball to Siavush to commence the second play. Siavush kissed the ball out of respect for the king. He took a fresh horse and the band played again. Siavush, tossing the ball a little in the air with his hand, gave such a strong blow with his chowgan (a bat) that the ball disappeared in the distance before any member of the Turanian team could run after it and return the blow. "The ball went up so high," says the poet, "that it appeared to go as it were to the moon." This second play again then was a victory for the Turanian team brought about chiefly by the good play displayed by its captain. The poet does not proceed with any description of any further play between the royal personages, but says that as the game was intended by the king to test the power and the ability of the Persian prince he was quite convinced of his excellence. Every spectator in the field acknowledged the excellence of the play of Siavush and believed he had no equal in the play. I will quote here the poet himself to describe the play between the two monarchs in his own words:—"The king threw from the Maidan a ball high into the air and it went up to the cloud as it deserved. Siavush spurred his war-like horse and when the ball came down he did not allow it to touch the ground; but no sooner did it come down he gave such a strong blow that it disappeared before the eyes. Then the powerful monarch sent to Siavush another ball. Siavush missed the ball and the noise of the trumpets and the cymbals went up to heaven. Siavush rode a fresh horse, threw the ball a little in the air with his hand and gave a blow so forcibly with the bat that it appeared to go high up to the moon. The bat made it disappear so high in the air, that you may say the vault of heaven drew it towards itself."

The royal antagonists then retired from the field and took their seats on a throne arranged on one side of the Maidan. Afrosiab then asked the two teams to continue the play. They did so and in the end the Iranians were victorious.

The next reference to this game of chowgan gni by Firdousi is that to the play between Siavush and Karsivaz, the brother of Afrosiab. The passage is important as it shows that the chowgan or bat, then used had a khan or slight hollow like that in the tennis bats. Again Firdousi's phraseology in describing the play between Siavush and Afrosiab and that between Siavush and Karsivaz is very similar. In one place the poet uses almost the same couplets. Siavush won the game and this success, it may be said, cost him his life. His rival Karsivaz, seeing him victorious in this game and in other manly and military sports, began to entertain from that day feelings of jealousy for him. He one day went to his brother, the Turanian king Afrosiab, and grossly calumniated Siavush. This made the Turanian monarch suspicious about the motives of the Iranian prince staying at his court. He suspected him of bringing about an overthrow of his rule, and therefore got him put to death even against the lam

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

What was it John Bright once called Lord Randolph Churchill the member for Woodcock, was it not? The connection with cricket is not obvious. 'Tis a little more literal than the Shakespearean. "There is a river in Mammonth, and there is a river in Macedon." For there is a Woodcock, hailing now from Paddington, and there is a Woodcock in cricket. And in the Leicestershire team. He is a fast bowler, and a rattling good one at that. See how he swept nearly three-fourths of the board in the Essex match. ... has to go Americawards this autumn-winter, let ... Leicestershire parsons (the hunting ones) pray for ... return and bowling.

... those follies. In the Kent and York- ... papers are 94 runs on, have three ... shire down, and 10 of theirs ... yet the game "doesn't ... tired of these constant ... cricket friends whose voice ... mine, would have them ... conservative ways of mildly ... favour" and "moral victories," and ... his crying evil. The present method ... count" is, in most cases, a cricket crime and ... The ways of luck are very devious! The two "famous" bowlers (vide sporting papers) of Kent, Martin and Walter Wright, must be mutually and altruistically agreed upon that. Martin, in Kent's and Surrey's, and first-class counties generally's last match, gets three wickets in as many balls and Wright has a thumb of his bowling hand smashed.

Martin's three successive victims were the only ones he secured in Surrey's first innings, and in the second he could only manage Brockwell. The unfortunate exsprinter, wuight, is, as they say of mother and child, doing as well as can be expected. And he has as many good wishes for his speedy ahd complete recovery as the happiest mother that ever breathed or gave breath. Watts, the wicket-keeping substitute for Wood, can hardly be re- garded as a Dr. Watts, if *doctor* means "skilled.' Thirty extras, and only one wide out of 241 runs' against Kent. With his Nonconformist namesake, he may sing "How do the little buisy byes,, Delight t'accumulate.

The Surrey Eleven has been giving itself Ayres Not unnaturally, towards the end of a season so successful. When your position at the top of the annual tree is assured, and you are only playing counties like Hapshire or Essex, the defeat of or by whom, for some extraordinary reason, "doesn't count," give some of the old 'uns a rest and let the young 'uns go it. And Master Ayres went it right bravely against Hampshire. In first and not out last in a first county match is good. The feat in any kind of match is unfamiliar, save to Hall and Barlow. In a first appearence it is astounding. They didn't play him against Kent (and lost the match); and in the Essex game he only made 1 in the first show. At the second time of asking the new-comer compiled a careful 16.

Once more, bravo Somerset! That was an excellent and well-timed beating of your next-door neighbour Devon. Sixty runs wanted and 30 minutes to make them. Captain Roe, the phenomenal scorer of 100's in college matches at Cambridge a few years back, altered the men and sent in his smiters. 'Twas the game to play, and ended in a win in the last over of the season They lost four wickets, and an average or so suffered. So much the better. Rather half an hour like that than a cycle of pottering about for the *x* hundreth run and a fraction more average. Taunton has, by the way, been much blessed of late in the way of close finishes. I wonder if "Cover-Point's" brother was present at the tie match, at hurricane ending against Devon. He is headmaster of one of the big Taunton schools, has written and spoken much for Home Rule, was in the eleven of the school he now captains in the larger sense, and was known as "Broomsticks."

The cricket season is virtually over now, and this week there are only two games of any interest worth chronicling. Those were the last appearance of this years' unfortunate Australian teams. After threatening to end in the tamest manner, the last and most important match of the Scarborough Festival came to a very exciting termination, the Australians winning by the narrow margin of eight runs. Overnight the English side had been left with five wickets to fall and 48 runs to get to win, and in the absence of rain it was felt that the chances were slightly against them. A little of the rain which earlier in the week had fallen so plentifully in Scarborough might have made all the difference, but with a bright dry morning the wicket was perhaps rather more difficult than at any time during the match. At first it seemed as though the Englishmen would be beaten without a struggle, Peel, Gunn, Lohmann, and Briggs being so readily got rid of that nine wickets were down for 66, or an addition of only 15 runs to the overnight score of 51. Then however, when the game seemed hopeless, no fewer than 33 runs being wanted with a wicket to fall, Messrs. Woods and M'Gregor played up magnificently, scoring at every opportunity and showing the utmost coolness and judgment.

For the first few overs it was taken for granted that the Australians would win, but amid gradually increasing excitement the score was hit up to 90, or only nine runs short of victory. Before anything more could be done, however, M'Gregor was out leg before wicket, the Australians winning a desperately fought-out match by eight runs. The side they beat was certainly one of the strongest they have met during their tour, and they clearly owed their victory to Turner, who scored 34 and 91, the two highest scores in the game, and took 13 wickets for 57 runs. In the last innings the great bowler took seven wickets for 46 runs. Briggs for the English side, obtained 15 wickets for 57 runs, and thus, though he had not such an array of first-class batsmen against him, fairly divided the bowling honours with Turner. While giving the Australians every credit for their victory, it must be pointed out that by winning the toss they got considerably more than eight run the best of the wicket. Had they made use of their opportunity on Thursday, when the ground was wet and the ball did little or nothing, they would probably have won the game easily.

A first-class match at Lord's in September is some thing of a novelty, no such experiment having been tried since 1886, but to judge from the excellent attendance and from the keenness with which every ball was followed from the start to the finish, it would seem that the London public thoroughly appreciate an important contest late in the season. The cricket, too, was worthy of the occasion, and the streng M.CC. team, having the good fortune to win the toss against the Australians and the getting the first chance on a hard and true wicket, made splendid use of their opportunity. Indeed, a finer exhibition than that given by Gunn and Mr. O'Brien has hardly been seen this year. It was at first intended to play a Gentlemen of England eleven against the Australians, but it being impossible to get together eleven representative amateurs, a second meeting between the Marylebone Club and Ground and the colonial team was arranged, the proceeds of the game to go to the Cricketers' Fund, which excellent institution will in all probability be greatly benefited.

After an extremely well contested game, in which the interest of the spectators was thoroughly well sustained from start to finish, the Marylebone Club gained a hard earned victory over the Australians by four wickets. The weather was charmingly fine and summerlike. The match throughout was a complete success, and that most deserving institution, the Cricketers' Fund, will be very handsomely benefited by its result. On Tuesday night an innings had been completed on each side, the Englishmen holding a lead of 81 runs. The Australians had to follow their innings but they found run getting a matter of much greater difficulty than on the previous day, the wicket being worn a good deal and the bowlers being able to get a considerable amount of wore on the ball. At the outset Lyons and Murdoch were the only batsmen to offer any serious resistance to the bowling of Martin and Spofforth, and it looked as though the Australians would be easily defeated as the seventh wicket went down for 65. However, an invaluable stand was made by Murdoch and Ferris, the latter showing, as he has often done before, great nerve at a critical time.

While the two men were together they but on 48 runs, and in the end the total reached 124. Martin took five wickets for 35 runs making his record for the match ten wickets for 111 runs. The Englishmen were left with only 44 runs to get to win, but the task proved far more difficult than had been expected, and indeed at one time it seemed as if the Australians might almost save the match. Turner and Ferris took every advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the condition of the ground, and were backed up by some brilliant fielding. Four of the best Marylebone wickets went down for 22 runs, and the spectators began to grow very excited. Mr. O'Brien, however, came to the assistance of his side, and quickly made three boundary hits, practically putting the results beyond doubt. However, two more wickets fell before the requisite number was obtained, the Marylebone Club winning, already stated, by four wickets. The Australians were warmly and deservedly cheered for playing such an admirable uphill game. The record of the Colonials' tour now stands at thirteen wins, fourteen defeats, and eight drawn games.

TWO INDIAN LIBEL CASES.

The papers lately received from India contain reports of two libel cases recently tried in the Presidency of Bombay, which throw a vivid light on the infinite benefit of having a free press in an Oriental land. About a year ago there was published in the slums of Bombay a paper called *Bhownugger Esposure Gazette*, which contained gross charges against the ruler of Bhownugger, his two councillors, and chief medical officer. The paper was widely circulated. No doubt the libellers calculated that they could libel an Indian prince with impunity, because he would think it beneath his dignity in any way to countenance the machinery of an English law court being put into motion. But the Maharajah of Bhownugger has proved himself to be a man endowed both with sense and courage. The result has been that two of the culprits, though it is believed that they are the tools of more important men, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a judge of the High Court in Bombay. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—"It is almost impossible to conceive any libels of a more atrocious character than the libels you have published on the three gentlemen. You have published them without the slightest shadow of justification or foundation. You have called evidence which I cannot characterize as other than perjured evidence in support of your allegations, and when the prosecutors said on oath that your allegations were entirely unfounded, you still persisted in alleging that they were true." The jury, who gave their verdict without leaving the box, stated, "We don't believe a word of the evidence given against the Maharajah." The judge added, "Nobody in the world could believe that evidence." One of the culprits has had a further sentence of two years' imprisonment passed upon him by a native magistrate at Ahmedabad for the publication of another series of foul libels in one of those vernacular sheets which live on libel and sedition, and which abound in India. "Unhappily," said the native magistrate, "there are in this city certain wretched and trashy papers whose editors would publish anything for hire." But, unhappily also, Ahmedabad is not the only city in India of which this can be said. Throughout the length and breadth of the Empire there are published wretched rags which live by libel, sedition, and blackmail. An Oriental prince is a timid creature, and he pays handsomely to be praised, and more handsomely not to be slandered. Native officials are weak, and rather than the most exaggerated libel should reach the ears of their superiors they are willing to contribute a large sum towards the paper. Revenge is an old vice of the Oriental, and in modern days it takes the form of libelling your enemy. Native officials complain loudly of this new instrument of torture, and ask when the authorities are going to have the courage to destroy it. It is an open secret that the matter has for the past five years received the best attention of Government. Officials in all parts of India are convinced that the stability of the Empire must be slowly undermined if men are permitted with impunity to propagate sedition and slander among the masses. The question of the hour is, not whether it is wise for a foreign Government to curtail the liberty of speech, but whether a man who buys a fount of type and propagates slander and sedition should not be treated as a common criminal instead of a high priest of liberty. It is commonly argued that the circulation of these papers is too small to do any grave injury; but it must be remembered that the influence of a native paper is not gauged by its registered circulation. A single paper is read out to a group of peasants, and is passed from hand to hand. The ryot is continually told that he is living under the sway of a cruel, rapacious Government, and all his poverty and misery is due to his rulers. Every act of Government is misrepresented. Officials, high and low, are daily slandered. Lord Dufferin was stigmatized by an offensive native epithet, which means a common thief. A writer in a leading Anglo-Vernacular paper not very long ago told his countrymen that, "like the elephant, English Governments have two different sets of teeth, one for showing and the other for chewing, and, therefore, utterances of English officials are regarded with suspicion." The writer after informing the people that it is no sin to revolt proceeded to inform them that "the neck of the country is burdened by the foreign yoke. The fountain of its happiness is being dried by the heat of foreign oppression, its sources of maintenance have been shut by the artful and selfish taxtation of its foreign rulers." Quotations of a similar nature might be multiplied to any extent. It may seem impossible to an Englishman that puerile stuff of this nature could do any harm; but the dissemination of such pernicious nonsense among the ignorant masses of India must work mischief. It poisons the minds of the people against their rulers; and Lord Lawrence declared that we would lose India the moment the agricultural population became our foes. If the English Government is to continue to win willing allegiance, it must, in the minds of the common people, personify an idea or institution placed beyond the range of slanderous discussion.

The rank growth of seditious and libellous papers in India, in recent years, is in a great measure due to what was meant to be a wise and beneficent act on the part of Government. In order to keep touch with public opinion, and to be acquainted with what was said in the vernacular press, native officials were appointed in each province of the Empire to edit a report, which contains translation of all the garbage of that press. The acute Brahmin at once realized the power that Government placed in his hands. A libel published in an obscure paper might be treated with contempt, but the victim and the libeller both know that its importance is enhanced by the libel being brought to the notice of Government and the victim put to the shame and annoyance of being asked to explain the matter. Not very long ago an obscure paper accused a subordinate judge of corruption. On inquiry being made into the subject by the local High Court, the editor stated that he had no evidence to support his charge; but he had heard it rumoured, and he knew if he mentioned it in his paper Government would take notice of it. The report is regarded as confidential; but the libellers, as a rule, manage to become acquainted with its contents, while the unfortunate victims are ignorant that, week after week, the minds of the authorities are being poisoned against them by baseless slanders. The European official is strong enough to bear the nuisance, but the native official lives in abject terror of being called upon for an explanation. It is, no doubt, useful, that Government should be acquainted with what is said about its servants; but the method of acquiring the information might be more diplomatic. A Committee should be appointed to investigate the whole matter. A change should also be made in the wording of the Penal Code, which would make it more easy to punish the propagation of sedition. The Government must be prepared to run the risk of incurring odium in their attempt to crush the viper press. It is, however, certain that natives of position and responsibility will approve of their action. They are the chief sufferers from the low papers which now abound. They know that the doctrines which are now preached, if put into action by a peasantry quiet but easily inflamed, must lead to Coercive Acts, and put an end to all constitutional progress. The leading vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers will put together a few platitudes gathered chiefly from Milton's famous tract, but they will not be sorry if their disreputable brethern are suppressed. For they are aware that their action casts a slur on the whole vernacular press of India. The vermin of that press have grown bold since the Press Act was abolished, because they regard that abolition as a sign that public opinion in England is in favour of liberty of the press, though liberty may spell licence. They think that the fate of the Press Act will make the Government of India afraid again to grapple with the difficulty. But it is sincerely to be hoped that they will soon discover their error. It is the bounden duty of Government to protect their native officials from being blackmailed by ruffians as ruthless as the free booters that robbed their forefathers. It is the bounden duty of Government to prevent a thrifty and law-abiding peasantry from becoming the prey of the political agitator.—*Saturday Review.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th September as compared with the statement of the 20th September 1890:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 20. Rs.	Sept. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,30,920	56,01,018
Do. do. at Branches	36,83,838	34,22,612
Other Deposits	3,95,50,233	4,58,40,938
Post Bills	7,255	7,327
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,17,088	97,256
Rs.	6,20,92,344	6,82,69,351
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	79,11,173	82,53,023
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	10,15,141	9,61,247
Loans do. do.	87,53,928	79,79,983
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,181	3,793
Bills Discounted and purchased	81,37,157	83,77,003
Stamps, &c.	18,878	18,931
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,636		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,249	3,91,636
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,23,767	3,26,46
Cash and Currency Notes	3,51,36,862	4,19,52,675
Rs.	6,20,92,344	6,82,69,351

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Patrons.—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., and H. E. Lieut.-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Members of the Committee.

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood. Vice-President.—John Griffiths, Esq., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., E. Wimbridge, Esq., Brig.-Surg. Hojel, H. M. Phipson, Esq., E. Greenwood, Esq., the Hon'ble Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., C. A. Turner, Esq., G. W. Terry, Esq., R. N. Mant, Esq., Rienzi Walton, Esq., and G. E. Ormiston, Esq. Honorary Treasurer—H. W. Uloth, Esq. Honorary Secretary—The Hon'ble L. R. W. Forrest. Assistant Honorary Secretary—Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte. Bankers—Messrs. King, King and Co. Business Agents.—Messrs. Soundy and Co.

The third annual exhibition of the society will open in Bombay on Monday, 2nd February 1891, when the following prizes will be awarded:—

The Society's Gold Medals.—(Value Rs. 100 each.) 1. For the best landscape in any medium. 2. For the best figure subject in any medium.

The Society's Silver Medals.—3. For the best painting of flowers or still life, in oil-colours. 4. For the best painting of flowers or still life, in water-colours. 5. For the best painting in monochrome (any medium). 6. For the best sketch* in oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. 7. For the best sketch* in water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. 8. For the best drawing in pastel, black or coloured crayons. 9. For the best architectural drawing. 10. For the best model in any material. 11. For the best photograph, printed by any process. 12. For the best Delhi painting on ivory.

The following prizes will be given in money:—

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—(Value Rs. 150.) 13. For the best picture in the exhibition.

The Chief Justice's and Judges' of the High Court Prize—(Value Rs. 70.) 14. For the best figure painting in water-colours.

The Hon'ble J. Macpherson's Prize.—(Value Rs. 100.) 15. For the best figure painting in oil-colours.

The Bombay Natural History Society's Prize.—(Value Rs. 100.) 16. For the best painting of animal life in oil or water-colours.

Mr. H. W. Uloth's Prize.—(Value Rs. 50.) 17. For the best landscape or street scene in oil-colours.

The Hon'ble Nowroji N. Wadia's Prizes.—(Value Rs. 100.) 18. For the best picture in water-colours, either landscape or figures, painted by an artist or student who has studied or is studying at the School of Art in Bombay.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar's Prizes.—(Value Rs. 100.) 19. For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject.) (Value Rs. 75.) 20. For the best picture in oil-colours by a native of India. (Value Rs. 75.) 21. For the best model in plaster or terra cotta by a native of India. (Value Rs. 50.) 22. For the best picture in water-colours by a native of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood's Prize. (Value Rs. 50.) 23. For the best portrait in oil or water colours by a lady.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang's Prize. (Value Rs. 50.) 24. For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman building in India.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's Prize.—(Value Rs. 50.) 25. For the best picture of fruit, flowers, or still-life in oil-colours.

Babu Chunilal Panalal's Prize. (Value Rs. 50.) 26. For the best picture of fruit, flowers, or still-life in water-colours.

Mr. J. N. Tata's Prizes.—(Value Rs. 50 each.) 27. For the best picture of any part of Bombay in oil-colours. 28. For the best sketch of any part of Bombay in water-colours.

Mr. Thribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai's Prize.—(Value Rs. 50.) 29. For the best drawing in black and white.

Mr. George Cotton's Prize.—(Value Rs. 50.) 30. For the best picture in any medium by a mechanic, or artizan, or by a student of the Technical Institute of Bombay.

Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's Prizes.—(Value Rs. 50 each.) 31. For the best picture in any medium by a student of a school in India. 32. For the second best picture in any medium by a student of a school in India.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherds's Prize. (Album of Views—Value Rs. 50.) 33. For the best set of 6 photographs, other than portraits, not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last exhibition by an amateur in India.

Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte's Prize. (Value Rs. 20.) 34. For the best design by a native of India for printed cotton or silk curtains. The design to be based on the Ajunta paintings.

General Rules.

1. All works sent for Exhibition will be submitted to the judgment of a properly appointed committee, who will hang only those which they consider worthy of acceptance.

2. All prizes will be awarded by the Committee, or such Judges as may be appointed by them, and neither Judges nor Committee shall be bound to give any reasons for their award. The Committee or Judges may decline to award any prize if no work is considered worthy of it. The same work shall not be awarded more than one money-prize under any circumstances, and no person may win more than two money-prizes.

3. Any work admissible may be sent up for Exhibition, and will be hung or placed if accepted by the Committee, but prizes will be only awarded to those which fulfil the following conditions:—

(*a.*) They must be *bona fide* the work of amateurs, except in competitions Nos. 9, 10, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34.

(*b.*) They must have been executed in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, or stations on the Persian Gulf.

(*c.*) They must not have gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in Bombay.

4. The prizes of works intended for sale must be communicated to the Honorary Secretary, and will be entered in the catalogue, unless a wish to the contrary is expressed.

5. Works will be sold subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. commission for the Society. All sales must be effected through the honorary secretary, and no work will be delivered until payment has been made.

6. The title of each picture, together with the name and address of the painter, should be written legibly on the back.

7. Each case of pictures or other exhibits should be accompanied or proceeded by a schedule of its contents in the following form:—

Name and address of Exhibitor.	Artist's Name.	Title of Picture	Class or Descriptions.	Outside measurement of Frame.

This schedule should reach the honorary secretary on or before the 24th January 1891, in order to ensure insertion in the catalogue, and it will greatly assist the Committee if intending exhibitors will send such schedules as early as possible.

8. The last day for receiving works will be Saturday, 24th January, 1891.

9. All pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water-colours glazed also, Messrs. Soundy and Co., the business agents of the society, will, however, undertake to frame all pictures sent to them before 14th January, and subsequently to send them to the Committee.

10. Sketches sent in for competition as such must be accompanied by a certificate from the artist that they have been painted on the spot, not necessarily at one sitting, but not worked upon in the studio.

11. Photographs must be developed and printed by the exhibitor.

12. The following works alone will be admitted to the present exhibition:—

(*a.*) Oil-paintings. (*b.*) Water-colour drawings. (*c.*) Black or coloured crayons. (*d*) Pen-and-ink drawings. (*e.*) Architectural drawings. (*f.*) Statues, busts, and reliefs. (*g.*) Photographs.

13. The Committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of works, and have specially arranged with Messrs. Soundy and Co. for this business, but they will not be responsible for damage or loss. All charges for transmission must be paid by the sender.

14. Unsold works will be carefully packed under the direction of Messrs. Soundy and Co., and returned to the address of contributors, bearing.

15. All cases should be addressed:—

Carriage paid.

Messrs. Soundy & Co.,
Agents, Bombay Art Society,
Bombay.

Name of contributor.

For farther particulars apply to the honorary secretary, Bombay Art Society, Bombay.

* See Rule 10 of General Rules.

N.B.—Figure includes full length, head, or group of figures.

* See Rule 11 of General Rules.

"BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD." Great efforts are unnecessary in house-cleaning if you use SAPOLIO. Every housewife should use it. Agents—BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Windsor, 1,797 tons, Captain John Racburn, sailed yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

The steam-ship Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Kilwa, 234 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Mary Beyts, 2,434 tons, Captain G H Mathias, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr R Goldbest as cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathyawar coast, with a general cargo, Mrs. Cobill as cabin and 562 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Webster and two children, Surgeon H Banatwala, and Mr and Mrs Meredith.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 917 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 530 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were two deaths.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathyawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Solmon, Surgeon Major and Mrs Fergusson, Mr and Mrs Mascarenhas and two sons, and 67 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Po, Captain S. Aufosso, sailing to-day at 10 a.m.:—For Genoa—Rev Bartoli, Commre G Gallian, Mr Edward Blumel, Mr Karl Moser, Mr J D Cola, Mr B Pezzetti and Mr G Bombelli. For Aden—16 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kilwa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar. Sept 12.
30	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Jeddah. Sept 18.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, &c.
	City of Dundee (s).	Hailey	Bassein.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Windsor (s)	Racburn	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Po, Aufosso, for Genoa.
" Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
" Mary Beyts, Mathias, for Antwerp.
" Tanjore, Raffin, for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kerbella, for London via Karachi.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 30.

From Glasgow.

Clan Graham s—12 cases soft soap, S S Narielwala.

From London.

Maple Branch s—19 packages writing paper, H Abdoollally; 102 cases beer, Manockjee Bhicajee.

Rosetta s—3 cases printed books, D V Sadbole and Co.

From Antwerp.

Maple Branch s—20 cases blue colour, T F Bengalee; 10 casss blue colour, M A Hussun; 19 cases glassware, Jaffer Veerjee; 10 cases glassware, Hajee Jaffer Virjee and Co; 85 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.

Rheinfels s—125 cases window glass, The Bombay Company; 25 cases playing cards, Hajee S Habib; 53 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 50 cases candle, H Lookmanjee; 35 cases geneva, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—18 packages glassware, Visram Allana; 23 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed; 4 cases toys, Shroff Brothers; 25 cases pot paper, H Jiwabhoy; 2 packages medicine, Mooljee and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—3 cases stationery, &c, M Hajee Gunnee; 20 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi; 2 cases iron safe, Gangjee Punja.

From Marseilles.

Po s—10 casks lead shot, A Essoofbhoy Monshee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 30.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon Co; 500 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Thakersey Ludha.

Roumania s—2,250 cwts wheat, T Lalljee; 1,125 cwts bone meal, Peerbhoy, Damji; 200 bonemeal, Haji Natha Essa; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, A Kanjee;

For London.

Kerbella s—300 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

For Antwerp.

Mary Beyt s—350 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—2 parcels gold coins, ?Rs. 2,400) Jalla Viganund; 47 teak planks, Alex Mackenzie.

For Marseilles.

Roumania s—10 cwts mowraseed, 390 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,200 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Naples.

Po s—1 box silver coins, (Rs. 2,700), Byramjee Cursetjee.

For Venice.

Imperator s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—375 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 697 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordeen and Co; 50 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co; 126 tons old iron, R Tyebjee; 100 bales twist, C Ebram.

Venetia s—15 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 cwts onions, The Onion and Co; 67 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s—468 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 160 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 53 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram.

Venetia s—20 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 40 balls twist, Tata & Co; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon & Co.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—300 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance & Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands & Co.

Venetia s—40 balls twist, Ritchie, Stuart & Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—40 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Dayle, Surgeon Ms, Med Staff, on duty, from Europe.
Lloyd-Dickin, Major, Bo, 2nd Glo' Regt, off leave, from Punjab.
Beddies, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Rl Dublin Fusls, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—September 29.

Davie, Lieut, Bengal, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

September 30.

Sargent, Surgeon-Major, Bo, M S, from leave, to Satara
Drage, Vety-Surgeon, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Collyer, 2nd Lieut, Ms, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Meredith, Vety-Surgeon, Bo, AVD, on leave, to England.
Banatvala, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India* September 27.)

Survey of India Department—Revenue Branch.

Mr W S Buttress, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, from afternoon of the 27th Sept.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Col W F Prideaux, Bo SC, Resident at Jeypore, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from the 24th Sept.

Military Works Department.

Lieut J S Liddell, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Lieut H M Partridge, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut J S Liddell, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut E H deV Atkinson, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Mr F P Williams, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Dinkar Vishnu, appointed on probation, Head Clerk, Inland Registration Dept, Bombay General Post Office, is confirmed in that appointment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, September 19th.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Major E Lloyd, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Cuninghame appointed 2nd-in-Command, 5th Punjab Cavy, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.

Capt W A D'O. O'Mealy, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession vice Lloyd, and to remain seconded for employment as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Capt J S E Western, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice O'Mealy.

Lieut A W Chaldecott, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Stewart, seconded for employment in the Political Dept.

Corps of Guides—Lieut F J H Barton, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Egerton, vacated on promotion to Captain.

13th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut W L Malcolm, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Lieut A E McBarnet, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut R R Renton, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Fraser, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut R M Edwards, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Renton.

29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A B H Drew, Wing Owcer and Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Bairnsfather, vacated on promotion to Capt.

Lieutenant W C M Woodcock, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Drew.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut W H Hunt and J E L Bruce, Royal Artillery; A H Garden, and A M S Elsmie, Border Regiment; H B O Codlington, Hampshire Regiment; G E Bruce, Norfolk Regiment; and G Drage, Oxfordshire L I.

Col J A Tillard, CB, Colonel on the Staff, is transferred from Delhi to Jullunder.

Col C L Harvey, Assist Adjt Genl, is transferred from the Peshwar to the Oudh Dist.

Major H M E Brunker, Assist Adjt Genl, is transferred from the Lahore to the Peshawar Dist.

Col T G Crawley, Assist Adjt Genl, is posted to the Lahore Dist.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col W C Hood, 2nd Battn Rl W Surrey Regt, will be placed on retired pay on the 29th Sept 1890, on completing four years' service in command of a battalion; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Major C F W Moir, 2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt, will be promoted to a half-pay Lieut-Colonelcy on the 23rd Sept 1890; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England.

Capt A N Carr, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 1st to the 3rd Augt 1890, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on sixty days' privilege leave.

The undermentioned officer has been declared to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—

Lieut H A H Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—Lieuts E D Cameron, Royal Artillery; F St. D Skinner, 2nd Battn R Sussex Regt; A W C McFall, 2nd Battn Yorkshire L I; W G R Cordue, Royal Engineers; G M Audain, Suffolk Regt, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps; R C Luard, Oxfordshire LI, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps; and N A Lewarne, Derbyshire Regt, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps; 2nd Lieuts N A Macdonald, 2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt; S G Knox, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; J L Orr, 7th Hussars, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps; and J G Crosthwaite, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

The leave to England on urgent private affairs is granted to Brig Surgn J B Hamilton, M D, Medical Staff, is extended to the 13th October.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut H G S Tuite, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to date of retirement.

Medical Staff.—Surgn Major R T Beamish, M D., for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

West Riding Regiment.—Lieut W. E. G. Lillingston (Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 34th Pioneers), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

General List Infantry.—Col A J T Welchman, Garrison Qr Mr, Fort William, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate, for ninety days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted him.

38th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut W. C. Scott, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from date of availing himself of it up to the 2nd Jany 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon Major W. Finden (Offg in medical charge, 7th Bengal Cavalry), to the Hills, for ninety days, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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